The Yolo Democrat.

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The Yolo Democrat.

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WM. SAUNDERS,

Editor and Proprietor.

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no11 J. McCONNELL, Prof. Mathamatics.

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Hunters wishing strong and clean Powder, be sure and ask for "*HAZARD'S*" favorable and reliable brands, which are kept constantly on hand by first-class dealers everywhere.

118 Front Street,

Between California and Pine streets, no25-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

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SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS may be had at Green's Jewelry and Book Store.

The Last Customer.

A STORY FOR CHRISTMAS EVE.

On Christmas eve, 1825, John Thurgood stood at the door of his store on the main street in the little town of Wilton, which was rarely seen open at so late an hour; but a number of country people, many from a distance, had been making their purchases for the holiday season, and John had been unusually busy. He had put up the shutters, and was taking a last look at the snow, which was whirling in big flakes down the High street. "Well, I am thankful that this day's work is done," he said to himself, and going in, closed the door. He had just turned the key and shot the bolts, when he heard a low, timid tap at the door.

Now there was not a storekeeper in Wilton, who, had he heard that tap at that time, but would have growled surlily, "Go along with you, whoever you are. A pretty time o'night to be coming, annoying people!" But John Thurgood had a kindly heart. Some folks who could not understand or appreciate him, said he was led more by his heart than his head. And perhaps he was, and better it was for the poor and distressed of Wilton that such was the case. Often would many of his poorer customers get into his debt; but if he found that their inability to pay arose neither from idleness nor dissipation, he never pressed them for his money. Like his Divine Master, whose example he tried to follow as closely as frail humanity can, he went about doing good, and his deeds of charity were done in secret. To feed the hungry, to comfort the afflicted, to smooth the bed of death, his purse was as ready as his prayers. Many of his brother shopkeepers envied his prosperity in business, but they had not a word to say to his discredit. The highest accusation they could have brought against him was his overflowing goodness.

That low, timid rap did not fall a second time on the door, for it was instantly opened by John. Before him, with upturned eyes, in which there was a strange look of appeal mingled with terror, stood a decently-dressed boy of about eleven years of age.

"Well, my little boy, what brings you here at so late an hour?" asked John, in his kindest manner.

"Please, sir," whispered the boy, "is it too late, sir, to have a penny loaf?" Knocking the snow from off his cap and jacket, John led him into the shop.

"Why have you not come sooner, my boy?" he asked, for he saw something was wrong, and he put the question in a somewhat legal form.

"Mother and I, sir, have just come to the town; we have been walking in the snow all day, and she is very unwell, and she thinks, sir, if she had something to eat, she would get better."

"And where is your mother just now?"

"She is in a house in Poplar Lane. I think the woman told me Poplar Lane."

John's eyes were growing watery; he knew the house well. It was one of the lowest haunts in Wilton. "There's the loaf, my dear. Hurry home. I'll not be long in following you."

The form of the boy disappeared in the darkness. John went to the backshop, where hung his overcoat, which he flung over his shoulders; then calling up-stairs, "Margery, come down and bolt the shop-door; I won't be away long," he snatched a package of tea, and another of sugar from the shelves, and away he ran. Yes, the staid, sober John Thurgood, aged sixty-seven, ran down the street, bounding over the snow-heaps, and half-frozen puddles, like a school-boy!

Why did not Margery ask her husband whither he was going at so late an hour? Ah! these late and sudden departures of his were not uncommon. She knew well that mercy called him away, and she loved him the more, if such a thing were possible, the oftener he obeyed her summons.

John was soon at the house of the doctor, his fellow-worker in many a good deed, and in a few minutes afterwards both stood at the bedside—if a bundle of straw may be called a bed—of the dying woman. She was unconscious of their presence. In her hand was a piece of bread, which her son had broken off the loaf and placed there; but the arm was too feeble to raise it to the quivering lips. The doctor stooped to feel her pulse. As he gently touched the unresisting arm, he looked sadly for an instant at the boy, who stood bewildered in a corner of the room, which was dimly lighted by a sputtering oil-lamp, and whispered to himself, "Poor boy!" John knew the meaning of the look and of the words. The end was come! Stepping over to the boy, he took him gently by the hand, and knelt down. The boy instantly did the same.

A happy feeling shot through John's heart, for the quick movement of the boy told him that some one, perhaps his mother, whose tide of life was almost at its ebb, had taught him to pray. Yes—kind, good John, although unknown to you at the time, the dying woman had been a true mother to the trembling boy that knelt beside him, and, in the midst of her many troubles and afflictions, had ever turned his youthful thoughts to that all-loving Saviour who blessed the little children, and promised that they should be partakers of his heavenly glory. Short and fervent was the prayer of the good man, and when he arose, he saw the doctor laying across the throbless bosom of the woman the arm which he had been holding. Then he knew that the boy was motherless, and he led him away, unresisting, from the presence of death, and, giving the keeper of the lodging-house some money, in order that the body might not be disturbed, the three, the motherless boy, the doctor, and John, passed out into the lane.

When they reached the High Street, the bells in the church tower announced, with a joyous peal, that Christmas had come. The snow-storm had passed, and the stars were twinkling brightly in the unclouded sky—the same stars that shone on the shepherds of Bethlehem, when the angels proclaimed the birth of Him who came to call earth's weary wanderers to his Father's eternal peace and rest; who is a Father to the fatherless; who has said that those who seek him early shall find him, and that none who come to him shall be cast out; who has promised comfort and blessing to those that mourn, and whose promises abide forever.

"I have brought a little stranger tonight, Margery," said John cheerfully, as his wife opened the door; "he's not very big, so I dare say you will be able to find room for him." The boy looked timidly at Margery's face, as if fearful of her answer. Margery give an unkind reply? She couldn't if she had tried.

"Room, John! ay, plenty of room, and welcome!" And Margery kissed the boy, who burst into tears; and John blew his nose violently, and hurried his wife and the boy, whose name was Harry Fleming, up stairs to supper. Harry ate little, and when he spoke, it was only to say "Yes" and "No." The kind couple saw that his heart was full, and did not trouble him with questions. After supper, he was shown a snug little bedroom, which looked as if it had been specially designed for a little fellow like him. And so it had been. Before going to bed, he knelt down and prayed one of the prayers which had been taught him by his dear mother. The joyous bells were ringing welcome to the hallowed morn for hours after the motherless boy had sobbed himself asleep.

John and Margery sat long over the parlor fire, talking about Harry, and propounding many schemes concerning what should be done regarding him. John listened without objecting to any of the proposals Margery made, although he had settled it in his mind that, if the thing were possible, the boy should remain in the house.

"Margery," said John, after a long pause of silence, "don't you think the boy is very like our Willy, whom it pleased God to take from us so long ago?"

"Why, John, that very thought passed through my mind, when I kissed him, as he stood timid and trembling at your side."

After another long pause, John said, "Margery, a strange idea has taken possession of me to-night. I somehow think that Heaven has sent this boy to us as a Christmas gift."

"A very strange thought," replied Margery.

"And not so very strange, after all. Where do all our gifts come from, but from heaven? and all are intended for our good. But then rises the solemn thought, dear wife, that we must all give an account of how we have used these gifts. Let us consider this boy God's Christmas-gift to us, and let us bring him up in such a manner that, when the time comes, we shall not be ashamed to render an account of our stewardship."

"It shall be as you say, dear John. Yet—if a day should come in which his friends or relatives claim him! Oh! I know you too well not to guess what a heart-break his departure would cause!"

"It would be a bitter parting for me; still, for all that, let us do all the good for him we can, until that day comes, if it must come, Margery, dear."

While yet the Christmas chimes were ringing, John prayed a second time for the boy. The prayer of the righteous man availeth much.

Harry Fleming followed the remains of his mother to the grave. She was decently interred in the churchyard of Wilton, the expense being shared by the doctor and John, who often banded together to do good. According to the story which Harry told to his kind protectors, while sitting on his stool between them at the fireside, one evening, it appeared that his father had become, shortly after marriage, a low drunkard and a gambler. He used to absent himself from home frequently for many days, and would, when he returned, beat his wife, and otherwise treat her cruelly. At last his property was seized by his creditors, and he fled, no one knew whither, leaving his wife and child to the mercy of the world.

The poor deserted wife had neither friends nor relations. She thought if she could but make her way to some large city, she might find employment. She started on foot, along with her son, selling her gold watch and chain in a town on the road, to get money with which to buy food and lodgings; "and," said Harry, as he concluded the melancholy tale, "I brought the last penny of money to your store, good, kind Mr. Thurgood, and good, kind Mrs. Thurgood." And saying this, he laid his head in Margery's lap and wept.

In the lapse of years, Harry rose from errand boy to chief assistant in the store of the kindly old grocer. His highest pleasure was, when the hours of business were at an end for the day, to sit beside his kind protectors, by the fireside in winter, or in summer in the little arbor, and read the Bible to them, or talk about the events of the days gone by. While old John listened to the voice he loved so well, a pang of fear would sometimes for an instant touch his heart. It was the dread that "his boy"—though Harry was entering upon manhood, he was still "his boy"—would be claimed, would be torn from his side. Oh! that he could only have looked into the future and seen that his fears were groundless!

Ten years have passed away, and again it is Christmas eve. In order to wish his customers the compliments of the season, John has—a rare thing now—taken his place behind the counter. He has enough to do. Everybody shakes hands with the silver-haired old man, and everybody will wish him many happy returns of the season. A man enters the store who holds not forth his hand, and speaks no words of joyous greeting. He is about middle-age, and has the appearance of a shabby-genteel beggar. Harry asks him how he can be served. "I am a clerk out of employment," whines the man, "and I have not tasted food since early morning. Look, sir, at these documents, and they will tell you that I speak true."

Had it been any other time, Harry would have given the beggar a copper or two, and troubled himself no more about him; but being the eve of Christmas, he, busy as he was, took the packet. He ran his eye over one of the papers. It was sufficient. The man who stood before him was his father. Harry wrote a few lines on a piece of paper which he gave to him, saying, "Take that to the coffee-room as addressed, where you will be provided with food, and remain there till I come!" The man, with a stare of astonishment, took the note and left the store.

As soon as the store was closed, Harry told John of his discovery.

"Do not bring him here," said John, "lest I might say unkind things to him; do not upbraid him, for it is a dreadful thing for a son to speak like a condemning judge to a father. Speak to him gently. Tell him that God is long-suffering; that Jesus died for sinners, no matter how deeply sunk in iniquity; tell him that while there is life there is hope, or in the words of one of our favorite hymns, dear Harry, that

'As long as life its term extends,
Hope's blest dominion never ends;
For while the lamp holds out to burn,
The greatest sinner may return.'

If he shows any signs of true penitence, tell him from me, that I shall introduce him to a friend of mine, a merchant in London, into whose office he will be received as clerk, and in which he will be retained as long as he conducts himself well."

Who shall attempt to describe the meeting of father and son! While the joyous bells were ringing forth a welcome to the Christmas morn, Robert and Henry Fleming stood by the mother's grave, and when the tears of the prodigal husband fell on the snow-covered mound, there was joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that had repented.

Robert Fleming may be seen any day behind his desk in Leadenhall street. He has been in the situation twelve years, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of his employers.

John Thurgood died in the ripeness of years, and the silver hairs, that had been a crown of highest honor to him, were laid in the grave. Margery did not long survive him.

On each returning Sunday, as Harry and his wife—he has been married for three years—take their way through the burying-ground to the church, he pauses before three little mounds of earth that rise side by side, and blesses God for giving him a mother who taught his infant lips to pray, and for sending him in his orphanhood kind protectors, who had instilled into his youthful heart lessons of piety; ever keeping before him the precepts of the apostle, "Let no man despise thy youth; but be thou an example of the believers in word, in conversation, in charity, in spirit, in faith, in purity."

—*British Workman.*

The Profession of Teaching Compared with Other Professions.

An Address delivered by F. A. PEDLER at the Yolo Co. Teachers' Institute, Nov. 28th, 1871.

Teaching is justly regarded as a profession; but, by the great masses of our commonwealth, it is unjustly regarded among the professions of lower rank.

If we but reflect for a moment upon the great theme of Education, and behold with our mental powers the broad fields of thought it opens to our view; if we but wander forth among these fields of thought, in this day of enlightenment and civilization, and behold by the glowing sunlight of Christianity, the variety, the beauty, the profundity and the inculculable value of a harmonious education, we cannot but feel that the profession stands among the very chiefest. Yet how comparatively few there are who investigate the great principles that enter into the profession, and judge of its merits according to the merits of those principles upon which it is founded.

There are two ways of judging of the merits of an organization or profession. The first is by taking as a standard the merits of the principles themselves upon which the organization or profession is established. How frequently do we hear slurs cast at Temperance organizations, because, unhappily, some member has proved recreant to his pledge; and while openly professing strong adherence to the temperance cause, he secretly indulges in the intoxicating cup! How often do we hear Masonry and Odd Fellowship condemned as worthless and even pernicious organizations, simply because some Masons and Odd Fellows prove themselves unworthy of the names they bear! Alas, how often do we hear, even Christianity ridiculed and defamed on account of the hypocritical conduct of some professing Christianity.

This manner of judging of the merits of an organization or profession at the present day, is quite common—too common to be creditable to a people boasting of large enlightenment and extensive civilization; for I have no hesitancy in affirming that all such judgments and criticisms as these emanate only from shallow, faultfinding minds—minds too light and superficial to penetrate into the depths of reason, but which float upon the surface and content themselves with gathering delightful surface thoughts. This fallacy of judging of the merits of a profession by some of the weakest of its professors, has left false impressions, and robbed many a noble hero of his crown of earthly fame. It is due to this fallacy that, to-day, the teacher's profession is regarded by the masses as among the professions of third or fourth rate.

To show that this is true, let us compare the field of labor of the professional instructor, with the field of labor of the physician or of the lawyer, since these two professions stand among the highest in the estimation of our fellow men, and especially in the estimation of young aspirants to earthly fame and glory. Let us compare the two professional men with all their relations to society, to individuals, to themselves, their country and their God. Let us weigh in the balance of impartiality, the duties and responsibilities of each, and see which is the more important, the more solid and enduring.

In making these comparisons, I do not propose to take a narrow, superficial view of the fields of labor opened by these professions; but as far as my limited ability will admit, I propose to explore their utmost bounds, discover their beauties and defects, to gather up the principles upon which each rests and weigh them in the scales of impartial justice. Nor do I intend to consider these principles in that rough, unpolished state in which they appear when viewed by the dim light of ignorance, error and skepticism; but I intend to consider them fairly in that smooth and polished state in which they appear when viewed by the refining light of wisdom, truth and Christianity. Nor do I intend to compare the "professional pedagogue" with the "professional pettifogger;" but I intend to speak of men that stand high in their respective callings—those who honor the profession, and not those who the profession honors—the true instructor, the true physician, and the true attorney-at-law.

As I have already intimated, people judge of the merits of the teachers' profession by the merits of the numerous pedagogues that overrun the land; those teachers who enter the profession only temporarily—not for the purpose of diffusing knowledge of the arts and sciences, of virtue and morality; not for the purpose of increasing their own limited store of information, or of casting in their mite to help elevate, educate and refine the great masses of humanity—but simply for the purpose of recuperation pecuniarily. These are the "dead weights," the hangers on, mere leeches, sucking the life-blood from the profession and preventing it from rising in the estimation of our fellow men to that dignity and importance to which it should rise and to which it *must* rise before that great system of popular education so necessary to the harmonious development and perpetuity of our republican institutions can hope to accomplish the great mission it is destined to fulfil. Such are not the true instructors, not professional teachers; they never comprehend the fundamental elements of that great scheme of education that is to develop physically, mentally and morally, the rising generation and fit them for the duties and responsibilities resting upon them as citizens of a free and enlightened republic, and for the obligations incumbent upon them as immortal beings preparing to launch from the shores of time upon the boundless ocean of eternity.

The true Teacher enters the profession with his heart in his work. His motives are higher than the mere gratification of personal desires, than the aggrandisement of self, or the less laudable purpose of a mere pecuniary consideration. He realizes that he has intrusted to his care the plastic mind of childhood, to be molded and shaped into a vigorous and harmonious development. He realizes that upon his exertions, to a greater or less extent, depend the future welfare, happiness and usefulness of many of his fellow beings. And, above all, he feels that there are committed partially to his care immortal minds, with various passions and affections to be cultivated and trained, like the climbing vines, to shoot their tendrils up from earth toward Heaven.

Oh! what a field of labor is here opened to the true, earnest, energetic instructor. What a blessed opportunity is here presented for the truly noble hearted, for the philanthropist and patriot, to labor for their own advancement, for the elevation and advancement of the great masses of humanity, for the upbuilding of republican instutions, for the extension of liberty, and for the disseminating of those great principles of truth, virtue and morality, that will lift us up as a people above surrounding nations and give us broader views of life, more profound knowledge of self, and deeper convictions of duty both to man and God. This field of labor includes with the cultivation of the practical arts, the development of all those nobler impulses of our being. The native consciousness of immortality; the intuitive wanderings of the soul in search of its mysterious destination; the pleasurable emotions of the heart while contemplating the relations existing between the good, the beautiful and the true; its involuntary recognition of a Divine Architect while beholding with awe the grandeur and sublimity in surrounding nature; the tender response of the soul when touched by those fine strains, flowing from the golden chords of literature and art, when swept by the master hands of genius; the tender chords of kindness, sympathy and love, vibrating æolian strains through the chambers of the soul when breathed upon by the heavy breath of human suffering and human woe; the longing of the soul for that ideal of perfection which is ever before it to lead it onward and upward through the shining heights of eternity—these, all these nobler impulses of our being are placed in the hands of the true instructor to be trained and developed before the great scheme of education shall have fulfilled its mission. Who can fully contemplate the length and breadth and heighth and depth of this great work! It penetrates through all the mysterious avenues of the head and heart. It deals with the real and the imaginary; with the practical and the refining arts. Its influence reaches, like the radiant bow, from the morn of existence all across the sky of life, and loses itself beneath the horizon of eternity! This is the field of labor opened before the professional teacher.

I do not wish to be misunderstood just here, and leave the impression that every teacher must comprehend and take in the whole field of labor here presented before he can be regarded a worthy member of the profession. By no means would I leave this impression. But, on the contrary, I have shown that the profession is broad and deep and high, reaching from the elementary training of the mind in childhood till it passes through the shades of death and is lost in the gloom that veils the entrance of eternity. There is a worthy field of labor for the primary teacher, for the teacher of intermediate grade and for the highest and most eminent instructor. There is one great principle that weaves itself like a golden thread through the entire scheme of education. It is the development of the pupil physically, mentally and morally—such a development as will secure to him the greatest happiness and usefulness in the present life, and the blessed hope of perennial joys in the life to come. If this be the leading principle in the teacher's heart—the great motive power that urges him on to action, then may he be regarded among the true instructors, although laboring in the primary room; for though his position be more humble, it is no less worthy than that of him who labors in the halls of the classics.

Having spoken somewhat at length of the field of labor opened before the true instructor, I now propose to speak briefly of the nature and character of the labor opened by the professions of law and medicine. As I understand these professions, the great object of the first is to fit men for the proper expounding of the law, in order that justice may be dealt out promptly and equitably to all mankind, thus strengthening the bands of society by securing protection to the innocent and punishment to the guilty. The great object of the second is to fit men to alleviate human suffering by administering to the physical wants and necessities of the great masses of mankind. And truly this is a noble work, a work commendable to every heart that desires to assist in overthrowing the sources of human suffering and human woe.

The fields of labor here presented are also broad and extended, reaching in every direction as far as the human family itself. Yet how different is the nature of this work from the nature of that committed to the true instructor. How light is the duty of the attorney, whose great object is to protect society by a just exposition and execution of the laws, when weighed in the balance with the labor of the teacher, whose great object is to work upon the hearts of individuals and thus upon the great throbbing heart of society, purifying it from pernicious evils—those very evils that render a rigid enforcement of the laws necessary. How light is the labor of a physician, whose great object is to minister to the physical nature of humanity, when weighed in the balance with the teacher, whose great object is not only to minister to the physical, but also to the mental and moral nature of mysterious man.

Here we see the difference in the nature and importance of the principles upon which the professions are founded. On the one hand, the principles look to the extermination of vices that already exists in society; on the other hand the principles look to the preventing of vices from entering society, by keeping the mind of the rising generation free from error and storing them with truth, virtue and piety, the true elements of true wisdom.

What then are the relations of these professional men to society and to mankind in general? The lawyer labors to punish crime that already exists; the teacher strives to prevent its very existence. The former endeavors to prevent society from growing worse; the latter puts forth every effort to make it better. The lawyer is content to labor with individuals as they are; the teacher toils from day to day to make them what they should be. The former labors to make impressions on the hearts of hardened men; the latter, to mold and shape the minds of tender youth. The lawyer is the woodman in the forest endeavoring to dress and beautify the gnarled and time-scathed trees; the teacher is the gardener in his garden, training his tender shrubs and developing them into those stately evergreens that deck the public walks of life. The lawyer strives for earthly honor and renown; the teacher labors in an humble field where shouts of an applauding crowd are seldom heard. The former writes his name high upon the scroll of earthly fame; the latter leaves his memory deep in the hearts of immortal men. The one reaps the harvest of his ambition in the present life; the other plucks but the flower here—the golden fruit will ripen in the world to come.

These, it seems to me, are the relations of these professional men to the world around them. Which is the more noble, the more useful, both to the individual and to society? Which is the higher calling, and which approaches nearer to true greatness? What can be greater and nobler and higher in importance than the proper training of the human mind and heart?—than the development of all those noble impulses of the soul that distinguish man as the crowning work of creation? In the words of one of America's greatest sons, there can be no higher calling than this. "For we know that when we work upon materials immortal and imperishable, they will bear the impress which we place upon them through endless ages to come. If we work upon marble it will perish; if we work upon men's immortal minds, if we imbue them with high principles, with a just fear of God and their fellow man, we engrave on those tablets something which no time can efface, but which will brighten and brighten through all eternity." Earth has no greater work, no higher triumph than this.

POPULATION OF THE GLOBE.—There are on the globe 1,288,000,000 souls, of which:

360,000,000 are Caucasians.
522,000,000 are Mongolians.
190,000,000 are Ethiopians.
176,000,000 Malayans.
1,000,000 are Indo-Americans.

There are 8642 languages spoken, and 1,000 religions.

The yearly mortality of the globe is 33,333,333 persons. This is at the rate of 91,554 per day, 3,730 per hour, 62 per minute. So each pulsation of the human heart marks the decease of some human creature.

The average of human life is 33 years.

One-fourth of the population dies at or before the age of 7 years.

One-half at or before 17 years.

Among 10,000 persons one arrives at the age of 100; one in 500 attains the age of 90; one in 100 lives to the age of 70.

Married men live longer than single ones.

In 100 persons 95 marry; and more marriages occur in June and December than in any other month in the year.

There are 336,000,000 Christians.
There are 6,000,000 Israelites.
There are 600,000,000 Asiatic religionists.
There are 300,000,000 Pagans.

In the Christian churches:

170,000,000 profess the Roman Catholic religion.
75,000,000 profess the Greek faith.
80,000,000 profess the Protestant.

MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES OF OUR ANCESTORS.—Marriages a hundred years ago in England are described in an old paper, thus: "Married in June, 1760, Mr. William Donkin, a considerable farmer of Great Tosson, near Rothbury, in the County of Cumberland, to Miss Eleanor Shotten, an agreeable young gentlewoman of the same place. The entertainment on this occasion was very grand, there being no less than 120 quarters of lamb, 44 quarters of veal, 20 quarters of mutton, and a great quantity of beef; 12 hams, with a suitable number of chickens, etc., which was concluded with eight half ankers of brandy made into punch; 12 dozen of cider, a great many gallons of wine, and 90 bushels of malt made into beer. The company consisted of 550 ladies and gentlemen, who concluded with music of 25 fiddles and pipers, and the whole was conducted with the utmost order and unanimity."

The Yolo Democrat.

COUNTY AND TOWN OFFICIAL PAPER.

WOODLAND, CAL:

Saturday, December 23, 1871.

THE LITIGANT LAW.

A great deal has been said through the Radical press of the State and a portion of that upon the Democratic side of the house about the Litigant Law. The Radicals claim that it was passed as a partisan measure, to sustain sinking Democratic papers, and all that sort of stuff, and with a great flourish and sound of trumpets announced immediately after the election that one of the first acts of the Legislature would be "to repeal the infamous Litigant Law." This was when it was generally thought that both branches of the Legislature would have a Republican majority, and that our Radical friends would be able, if so disposed, to carry everything with a high hand. The bill was denounced as a Democratic measure and must be repealed! But perhaps our Radical friends were a little too fast. It afterwards transpired that there was a clear working majority of Democrats in the Senate; and as the Radicals are disposed (according to their press) to make every question brought before the Legislature turn upon its political complexion, it may be that the Senate will take the same view and refuse to repeal this so-called "Democratic measure." We imagine the Democratic members in the Senate are not made of the kind of stuff to allow them to truckle to the dictation of the other branch of the Legislative body, but will maintain their identity as independent Legislators, accountable only to their constituents, and if it shall seem best to them that the said law should be repealed, well and good; but if otherwise, we trust and feel confident they will stand squarely up to the fight and refuse to sanction the repeal of the said law.

To us, although this paper is the litigant organ of Yolo county, it makes but little difference either way. But we see no great objection to the working of the bill in this county, except that it reduces prices considerably from the rates formerly charged and allowed without objection. If partisanship is to considered, then our Senators should not allow the repeal of the Litigant Law. How is the Federal patronage to newspapers dispensed? Is there a Democratic paper in the State that gets any of it? If so, we venture to say that it is because the Federal officer who furnishes it can not help himself. Then why this whining about Democrats having done just what Radical office-holders set them the example to do, in their management of Federal advertising? It is a queer idea that Radical papers are entitled to Federal printing because that party controls it, but that Democratic papers were not entitled to local State printing under similar circumstances.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.—The new Board, composed of State Controller Greene, M. M. Estee, and Smith Brown, met on the 13th and organized by electing Mr. Estee as President of the Board. J. G. Eastman of Marysville was appointed Secretary. A resolution was passed complimenting Mr. Maslin, late Secretary, for the able and efficient manner in which the business of the Board had been conducted.

S. F. WATER COMMITTEE.—The Water Committee of the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco have reported against the Lake Tahoe and Clear Lake projects and conclude that a sufficient supply can be obtained on the peninsula on which the city is situated, by aggregating the waters of the strems in San Mateo, Santa Clara and Sun Francisco counties to supply the city for the next fifty years to come.

CHRISTMAS.—Monday next will be Christmas day, the one thousand eight hundred and seventy-second anniversary of the birth of Christ, the Savior and Redeemer of mankind, according to Christian belief, and is celebrated as a holliday by all Christian nations and peoples. We intend to observe it in the good old-fashioned way of the fathers, and we most heartily wish all our readers a merry Chsistmas.

"ALL ABOUT CALIFORNIA."—This is the title of a pamphlet issued by the California Immigrant Union, Wm. H. Martin, General Agent, San Francisco, who has favored us with a copy. It contains a great deal of information of the kind desired by those thinking of coming to California, and will be sent gratis to any address by notifying the general agent as above.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—Attorney-General Akerman on Thursday last handed in his resignation, to take effect January 10th, 1872, and the President sent to the Senate the name of George H. Williams, of Oregon, as Akerman's successor. The nomination was immediately confirmed by the Senate.

INSURANCE TRANSFER.—The Pacific Insurance Company have transferred their fire business to the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company. This gives general satisfaction to the patrons of the Pacific Company, who now feel comfortable with respect to their outstanding policies.

THE "HUB" DEMOCRATIC.—In Boston, the cradle of Radicalism, the Democrats and Conservatives have, by the decisive majority of 3,700, elected Gaston, for Mayor, over Talbott, straight Republican candidate.

THE GREAT STORM.

On Sunday evening last, after several days of threatening weather, a rain storm set in, accompanied by a strong wind from the southeast, which continued with more or less severity till Thursday night, except at intervals of a few hours, and which seems to have extended all over the State. While it has done a large amount of damage to railroads, buildings, fences, shade trees and other property, the injury caused, as far as we can learn, is insignificant in comparison with the benefits to accrue from the rainfall. The amount of rain estimated to have fallen between Sunday and Wednesday evenings in this vicinity is variously calculated at from nine to twelve inches. A square kerosene oil can left empty setting in a garden with the cover off was nearly full—it must have been a foot deep. A farmer informs us that a square trough in his yard that had been perfectly dry for weeks contained over nine inches of water after the storm. The rain guage kept by Mr. A. B. Shearer, telegraph operator at Davisville, ran over at seven and three-fourth inches, and Mr. S. estimated that it rained at least two inches afterward. At times, where the ground was level, the water stood upon the surface like lakes, until the fall lessened, when it was mostly absorbed in the porous soil until another heavy fall came; so the ground is thoroughly soaked to a sufficient depth for the present, at least.

The streams and sloughs in this vicinity are all flooded and have overflowed their banks, deluging the low tule lands and ravines. Many farmers had to turn out in the storm and drive their stock to higher ground to escape the flood.

Woodland is isolated so far as railroad and mail facilities are concerned. We have had no mails since Monday. The sudden rise in Putah Creek, which came up eighteen feet in a few hours, has played havoc with the railroad in several places. The approaches to Willow Slough bridge, between this place and Davisville, gave way so that trains cannot cross, though we learn the bridge itself remains uninjured. Portions of the road between Davisville and Sacramento were washed away, so that where before there was an embankment of several feet now is a deep gorge, washed out by the force of the current. The Railroad Company has over a hundred men at work repairing, and if no more breaks occur it is hoped the connection between those points will be made good by Saturday. Between Davisville and Dixon the railroad has also been considerably damaged by the overflow from Putah Creek; and we learn that about Bridgeport considerable damage was done. It is said that it will take from ten days to two weeks to repair the road so as to enable trains to run through to Vallejo. We have not heard of any breaks in the road north, between here and Marysville; but as the trains do not run, and as the road passes over many miles of low land, it is expected that breaks have occurred there also. The California and Oregon railroad, on the east side of the river, has also suffered between Sacramento and Marysville. But for this, we could have communication that way, so as at least to receive mails and express matter. And as it is, there is nothing to hinder mails being brought to Knight's Landing, only ten miles from here, by steamer, whence they could easily be brought here by hand-car or over the wagon road.

Sheriff Bullock, who was in San Francisco on Monday, witnessed some of the effects of the storm there, where it scattered things around lively in the city and did considerable damage to shipping. He came up on the steamer Capital Tuesday afternoon, and informs us that on arriving at Vallejo the Captain received orders to take Sacramento passengers up the river, and since that time the steamers are making their old-time trips on that route. Mr. B., by dint of hard (and some very soft) traveling, managed to reach home safe and sound on Wednesday. He also informs us that Davisville is, to use an expressive phrase, afloat.

We learn that the Sacramento river is booming at a great rate, with banks very nearly full and in some places overflowing. The lands of the Sacramento Valley Reclamation Company are flooded from the foot-hills, but we have not heard of the levees being damaged.

On Thursday morning the storm ceased, in the afternoon the wind veered round to the north, and the heavy clouds were drifting back to the south, dropping occasional showers and possibly going after a new supply.

Several brick buildings in town have sustained considerable damage, the large livery stable of R. H. Beamer, occupied by Hubbard & Tebbs, suffering most. The southeast corner and the ground under it became so thoroughly soaked that the wall settled and separated from the building so that it will have to be rebuilt. The northwest corner and front are also badly cracked and may have to be taken down. The roof was blown off the barn at the Yolo Brewery. The new three-story brick school house is somewhat cracked, though it is hoped not so as to seriously injure the building. The chimney of the Exchange Hotel was blown down, also several outhouses and fences in different parts of the town. Many buildings and their contents suffered more or less from leaky roofs, among them Masonic and Odd Fellows' Halls, Central Hall, the College, most of the stores and business houses; and it is doubtful if there is a dwelling in town where the beating rain did not to some extent find entrance. But, as remarked at the outset, the damage is slight compared with the benefits that will arise from so bountiful a rainfall—the only thing, we had almost said, necessary to insure prosperity to California.

Having just passed through a year of drouth in the Sacramento Valley, and a consequent failure of crops, this storm is welcomed as a sure augury of better times ahead. Everyone—farmers, merchants, mechanics, and professional men, wear a broad smile upon their countenances. Even the printers see the gleam of shining dollars in the future that will grow out of the golden grainfields of unsurpassed Yolo, and a few of them reach them and enable them to buy paper upon which to print the news of the day for the industrious husbandman while he toils to raise bread for us all; for the busy merchant, who supplies us with whatever is necessary for personal comfort—for all classes of citizens, indeed, who read their county papers.

In conclusion, we congratulate our readers upon the brighter prospect before us as we are about to enter upon another year. It is an old saying that "the darkest hour is just before day." Let us all hope that with the close of the year we have passed the "darkest hour," for the present, at least, and that with due dilligence the coming year will be a prosperous, and, to most of us, a happy one.

Restraint, the Keystone of Liberty.

An Address delivered by L. W. THOMAS *before the Yolo Co. Teachers' Institute, Nov. 28th, 1871.*

The highest efforts of inventive genius can scarcely picture to the imagination or delineate in legible distinctness a more complicated machine than the rational organism of human nature. The domain of man's intellectual faculties is broad in its comprehension and grand in its specific details. Its successive gradations range according to the fertility of its soil, stretching from the vast profound of the metaphysical to the aerial realms of the imaginative; extending from the chivalric fields of the Epic, to the emotional realms of the Dramatic. But there are certain qualities of the mental constitution of a rational being which, though inferior in fertility, are broad in their extent and unwearied in their activity. The social propensity, like magnetic attraction, is universal, and is both the source and the cement of society. Though nature bestows on every one certain inalenable rights, yet when they come within the pale of the social compact as a sequence they divest themselves of a portion of these rights in perview of their own welfare and the attainment of the ultimate ends of society. The laudable design of such a compact is not only the perfection of this organization, which ought to embody everything conducive to the weal of the body politic, but it also embraces within its scope the aggregate essentials to individual prosperity and happiness. Order, the poet's theme in every age and clime, is Heaven's first law, and the necessary substratum of man's social existence. Born in the primeval conventions of savage tribes, its infant fingers trace that social contract to which the proud monarchs of the Old World are not ashamed to go back for the fabulous charter of their legitimacy. But the love of self indulgence, together with the many prejudices of which humanity is susceptible, has superinduced a strong aversion to the observance of this system. The recognition of the foregoing statement as to the necessity of subordination is authorized, not only by the conventional and customary laws of nations, but by the necessary or natural laws of humanity. As self-preservation is the indubitable right of every free, moral person in a state of nature, and as every nation is a moral person, having her affairs and interests, hence she inherits the same rights. And as in the economy of nature she enjoins on every one certain obligations having their correspondent rights; and nations, differing from individuals only in number and external regulations, are under the same obligations, which gives her the right of enacting laws for the enforcement of distributive and retributive justice, and in fine justifies all her assumed regulations for attaining her perfection. Thus it is not only the duty, but the right of the social organization, to maintain its preservation and all the holy influences that environ the most sacred interests of the people. It would also be a contradiction of the economy of nature to suppose that she enjoins on humanity certain obligations, and in the interim to withhold those necessary means essential to the enforcement of those injunctions. It is naught but the delusive dream of an abnormal brain, to suppose that the form of compact, or that any guard thrown around the power of rulers can afford a sure preventive against unjust legislation or the infringement of social rights. National safety recognizes no such sovereignty. There is no principle, either natural or social, which would teem over society the iron hand of despotism. Having the keenest sensibility to whatever would defeat the end of civil society and the good of humanity, it stigmatizes the unmerciful autocrat with the brand of infamy and consigns the memorabilia of his horrid deeds to the most ignoble page of history. Such a chimerical and pernicious idea of government might have characterized the dark and feudal ages, but to an enlightened, refined and civilized age let it not be said that the screen of despotism still mantles reason. What then is the security of government when the bright and effulgent rays of liberty begin to redden into the opaque shadows of twilight? Can humanity rear no bulwark? Can it excavate no yawning chasm around their noblest and best interests of state? Are the destinies of empires deposited in such frail crafts that one feeble stroke of this direful Polephemus may submerge beneath the waves of moderation and baneful tyrany the ameliorating plans of aspiring nations? Where then is the level of national greatness? Experience, that gray-headed old seer who followed time into the world, and who is the cotemporary with wisdom, reverberates in the checks of national antipathies and the restraint of individual fanaticism. But would not executive moderation be a pallintive and adequate substitute for the restraint of the great social fabric—the repository of man's political, social and moral relations? The destinies of nationalities respond, "not so." This hypothesis contains an improbable presumption relative to the virtuous standard of a people. If in social organizations humanity were characterized by rectitude of conduct and a just appreciation of the obligations due to those around them, liberal principles would keep within the bounds of conservatism, and virtue would be the substratum and safeguard of government. Though national moderation may to some extent maintain order, peace and preservation of a compact, yet the keystone of liberty must depend on a more solid basis and must be founded on a more just conception of human nature.

Would you behold the contrast? Place yourself on the loftiest dome that overlooks the confines of your country; banish the restraints and checks that envelope the germ of household and political liberty from the multitude beneath you. You may have heard the roar of thunder and the lashing of the ocean; you may have seen the effulgent breath of Jove as it spans the highest vault of heaven, and felt the shock of the terrible earthquake, as it shakes Old Mother Earth from center to circumference, but you have heard music, literal music, compared with the contention and wrangling of an immoderate, uncharitable, angry and free people. But, look again! She, like a favorable omen from the gods, has returned. Behold the sublimest sight which earth can produce—the vast arena of congregated mortals, differing each from the other, yet having a common country, a common interest and a unity of hope; sacrificing their hecatombs, not at the shrine of superstition and despotism, but to equity and national interests, forever to seal the sanctions of fidelity in attaining the end of civil society. But not only is the level of national greatness maintained by subordination, through the means of retributive justice and civil prerogatives, but by the inculcation of noble and virtuous principles on individual character, so that by their glowing and well balanced zeal for the body politic they will reflect in the mirror of historical literature the glory of their social organization. Basking under the genial influence of a happy constitution we behold the ship of state of one of the Orient nations advancing rapidly and steadily to the haven of glory, one of the ends of civil society. What an intimate connection is there between the dignity of the throne and the interests of the people! Though financial prosperity and other external circumstances may afford a stimulous for the preservation of the framework of the social organization, yet these avail not without organic safeguards. Under a wise constitution, like that of the British nation, an injudicious and tyranical sovereign would find his hands tied and his pernicious designs frustrated, while a circumspect and moderate king would realize the most harmonious co-operation in the execution of his glorious designs. Happy constitution! which was not the boon of fortuitous endeavors, but the trophy of reaction, and engendered by the friction of party rage with the prerogatives of majesty. "May luxury, that pest so fatal to the manly and patriotic virtues—that minister of corruption so dangerous to liberty, never overtarow a monument that reflects so much honor upon human nature—a monument capable of teaching Kings and Queens how glorious it is to rule over a free people." If we would send memory down to the cypress-shaded vista of the past, we would see that faction and corruption attend the rise, culmination, and decay of monarchies, aristocracies, and republics, and were the constant companions of liberty, continually distracting and enfeebling government. The whispers of traditional legends are not the only admonitors of the direful effects of the unrestrained abuse of liberty, but the chronicles of retiring ages attest the melancholy truth. You may track its predatory steps across the Syrian sands when it led the fanatic hosts of Christendom to pour out their libations of blood and sacrifice their human hecatombs in misguided zeal for the Prince of Peace. It was also in a crisis like this that the Oriental nations were stirred up to put a check upon the stride of ecclesiastical power, while the keys of heaven were wrested from the successors of St. Peter and the light of the Reformation let in upon a mourning church. And when the clearer light of another age revealed the abuses still unreformed, party rage and public indignation once more lifted the standard of revolt, hurling back the anathemas of despotism, in order to teach the world this wholesome lesson—that checks upon tyranny are as necessary as restraints upon licentiousness, in order to secure and perpetuate the end of good government. It is when great events are pending, when the scales of human destiny are hung out in heaven and the eyes of men grow dim with watching the doubtful balance; when old systems fail and old principles are a by-word; when the strong attractions which keep society in its orbit are dissolved and the winds of passion go sighing by;—it is then that the restraints upon corruption, tyranny and immoderation are needful to meet the solemn emergency.

BACHELORS'

MUTUAL ADMIRATION

AND

Protective Association,

Sheet and Pillow-Case Party.

To be held in WASHINGTON HALL, Woodland, On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, 1871.

Yourself and ladies are respectfully invited to attend.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
T. P. Magee, H. Simmons, W. H. Winne, C. W. Bush and J. Watkins.

COMMITTEE ON INVITATION:
Woodland—All OWLS in good standing.
Cacheville—C. R. Hoppin, J. W. Freeman, E. B. Banks and A. B. Barham.
Knight's Landing—J. W. Snowball, J. Martin, Robert Huston and H. M. Hoyt.
Cottonwood—H. D. Stephens and Aug. Hoffman.
Davisville—E. J. Haight, W. Dresbach and E. L. Brown, Jr.
Hungry Hollow—D. Q. Adams, J. P. Goodenow and John Nixon
Plainfield—William Chiles, Phil. Kincheloe.
Buckeye—John Ely and Wm. Flowery.

FLOOR MANAGERS.
T. P. Magee, R. P. Buckley and Great Grand Screech Owl, W. A. Henry.

Tickets, including Supper at Capital Hotel, $3 00.

Music by Wood & Simpson's Band—Six pieces.

You can learn how to adjust your Sheet and Pillow-Case by calling on Mrs. A. A. HACKNEY, 21 street, opposite F. S. Freeman's.

County Treasurer's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there are Funds in the Treasury to PAY ALL COUNTY WARRANTS registered as follows:

On General Fund, prior to Sept. 27th, 1870.
On Hospital Fund, prior to Dec. 7th, 1870.
On Road Fund, prior to March 1st, 1870.

Woodland, Dec., 16th, 1871.

A. C. KEAN,
Treasurer of Yolo County.

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QUARTERLY REPORT

Of the Auditor and Treasurer of Yolo County, for the Quarter ending Nov. 30, 1871.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF YOLO, AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Dec. 21, 1871.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Yolo County:

GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance with statute, we herewith present to your Honorable Body a Report of the Operations of the Treasury of Yolo County for the Third Quarter of the Fiscal Year, commencing March 6th, A. D. 1871, being for the months of September, October and November, A. D. 1871.

Woodland, December 21, 1871.

E. BYNUM, Auditor.
A. C. KEAN, Treasurer.

GENERAL FUND.

Aug. 31,'71, To Balance on hand..$757 91

Receipts.

Nov. 30, To delin. prop. tax '70	$30 00		
" do St. poll tax '70	2 04		
" Property tax, 1871..	5,530 91		
" State poll tax, 1871..	61 20		
" Commissions in State	55 28		
" Mcindse licenses...	681 75		
" Livery "	33 75		
" Wagon Ped. "	40 50		
" Billiard "	2 25		
" Stallion "	13 50		
" Ferry "	11 00		
" Fines	47 24		
Disbursements.			
Nov. 30, By Redeemd warnts		$2,067 71	
" Balance on hand		4,901 22	
		$7,208 93	$7,208 93

FLOATING DEBT.

Aug. 31, To Warrants outstdg	$54,303 75		
Nov. 30, " registrd	10,263 81		
" By " redmd		$2,667 71	
" " outstdg		61,899 85	
	$64,567 56	$64,567 56	

HOSPITAL FUND.

Aug. 31, By amount overpaid		$134 24
Receipts.		
Nov. 30, To Delin prop. tax '70	$12 20	
" Property tax, 1871	1,722 76	
" Various sources	37 00	
Disbursements.		
Nov. 30, By Warrants redeemed		$1,156 63
" Bal. in fnd Nov. 30		481 09
	$1,771 96	$1,771 96

FLOATING DEBT.

Aug. 31, To Warrants outstdg	$12,303 12		
Nov. 30, " registered	2,097 53		
" By " redeemd		$1,156 63	
" Am't outstanding		13,146 82	
	$14,300 65	$14,300 45	

ROAD FUND.

Aug. 31, To Balance on Hand		$974 66
Receipts.		
Nov. 30, To delinqnt taxes '70,	$18 30	
" " poll " '70,	5 40	
" Property tax, 1871..	2,962 58	
" Road Poll tax "	118 80	
Disbursements.		
Nov. 30, By Redeemd warnts		$4,080 72
" To Amount overpaid	6 98	
	$4,086 72	$4,086 72

FLOATING DEBT.

Aug. 31, To Warrants outstdg	$11,084 03		
Nov. 30, " registered	3,307 03		
" By " redeemd		$4,080 72	
" Am't outstanding		40,304 34	
	$44,291 06	$44,291 06	

SCHOOL FUND.

Aug. 31, To Balance on hand,		$351 28
Receipts.		
Nov. 30, To Amt reced fm State	$2,293 24	
" Delin. prop. tax '70	18 30	
" Delin Poll " '70	2 55	
" Property " 1871	3,075 45	
" State Poll "	60 00	
" Dog " "	121 00	
" Spcl School " "	2,373 57	
Disbursements.		
Nov. 30, By Apportnmt to Dists		$2,314 40
" Warnts redeemd		143 00
" Balance in Fund		6,371 29
	$8,828 69	$8,828 69

YOLO SWAMP LAND FUND.

Aug. 31, To Balance in Fund,	$6,964 17	
No transactions.		
Nov. 30, By Balance in Fund.		$6,964 17
	$6,964 17	$6,964 17

CONTINGENT FUND.

Nov. 20, To balance in Fund..	$136 30	
Receipts.		
Aug. 31, To Liquor licences...	$702 00	
Disbursements.		
Nov. 30, By Warnts redeemd		$233 05
" Balance in Fund		605 25
	$838 30	$838 30

BOUNTY FUND.

Aug. 31, To Balance in Fund,	$511 00	
Receipts.		
Nov. 30, To St. and Co. taxes,	$98 35	
Disbursements.		
Nov. 30, By Warnts redeemd,		$88 24
" Balance in Fund,		15 22
	$103 46	$103 46

BALANCES IN SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

	Amounts Current.	Bal. in St. Fund.	Bal. in Co. Fund
Woodland	$42 33	$58 49	.....
Buchanan	.....	5 30	3 13
Washington	12 19	47 91	.....
Cottonwood	127 80	.....	.....
Prairie	147 70	51 27	.....
Cache Creek	4 00	49 47	.....
Grafton	58 56	.....	427 03
Franklin	5 22	90 33	.....
Putah	.....	130 77	35 13
Buckeye	.....	10 35	3 08
Cacheville	.....	47 25	18 23
Grand Island	.....	16 50	.....
Merritt	7 18	4 36	.....
Fillmore	19 94	.....	.....
Plainfield	14 42	14 42	.....
Willow Slough	30 06	.....	.....
Monument	06	.....	.....
Pine Grove	9 34	84 78	.....
Cañon	25 69	56 57	.....
Union	5 18	6 30	.....
Woodland Prairie	.....	17 05	23 19
Richland	32	4 70	.....
Sacramento River	.....	38 39	76
Monitor	10 60	44 94	.....
Eureka	84 32	.....	1 12
Gordon	.....	9 00	6 25
Capay	18 10	.....	.....
Fairfield	.....	28 20	32
Enterprise	47 17	.....	.....
Liberty	14 50	41 40	.....
Pleasant Prairie	61 84	19 76	.....
Vernon	20 93	.....	20 93
Fairview	.....	25 20	2 50
Spring Lake	19 71	24 09	.....
Yolo	303 47	27 72	.....
Mount Pleasant	.....	46 29	.....
North Grafton	3 05	74 88	.....
Montgomery	.....	5 92	60
Lisbon	19 77	26 36	.....
Clover	25 62	55 51	.....
Haight	.....	48 13	.....
Totals	$1,315 83	$1,151 41	$640 85

Amounts in State Fund	$1,151 41	
Amounts in County do	640 85	
Less amounts overpaid		$1,315 83
Balance in District Funds		476 43
	$1,792 26	$1,792 26

RECAPITULATION.

Cash Balances.

General Fund	$4,901 22	
Hospital do	484 09	
Road do		$6 98
School do	6,371 29	
Contingent Fund	605 25	
Swamp Land do	6,964 17	
School Districts	476 43	
Bounty Fund	15 22	
Nov. 30, 71, Bal. in Co. Treas.		$19,510 69
	$19,517 67	$19,517 67

FLOATING DEBT.

General Fund	$61,899 85	
Hospital do	13,146 82	
Road do	40,204 34	
Total amount of Outstanding Warrants Nov. 30th, 1871		$115,251 01
	$115,251 01	$115,251 01

de16-2w

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Thomas Lynch, Deceased.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF YOLO.—In the Probate Court. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administratrix of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers, within ten months from the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned, at her residence, near Buckeye, in said county, or at the office of F. E. Baker, her attorney, in Woodland, county and State aforesaid.

ANN LYNCH, Administratrix.

November 27th, 1871. de2-5t

PETITION.

TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS of the County of Yolo:

The undersigned, your petitioners, respectfully represent—

First, That they are the owners by patents or certificates of purchase of more than one half of the land hereinafter described, and that the same is Swamp and Overflowed Land.

Second, That they desire to reclaim the same, and that the same is susceptible of one mode of reclamation.

Third, That said land is now part of Swamp Land District No. (18) eighteen, and is capable of independent reclamation.

Fourth, That they desire the said land set off from said Swamp Land District No. (18) Eighteen, and erected into a separate District.

Fifth, That all of said land has been sold, and it is all in the County of Yolo.

Sixth, The description of the land, the subject matter of this petition, is as follows: Being the whole of sections 18 and 17, and the west half of section 15, and the east half, east half of west half and northwest quarter of northwest quarter of section 18, and the whole of sections 19, 20 and 21, and the west half of section 22, and the east half of northwest quarter and northwest quarter of northwest quarter of section 27, northwest quarter of section 29, north half of section 29 and north half of section 30, township 8 north, range 3 east Mount Diablo Meridian, and containing in all five thousand two hundred and eighty (5,280) acres.

Seventh, That your petitioners each own the number of acres set opposite his name hereunto affixed.

Your petitioners therefore pray, that after due proceedings had, you hear the subject of this petition, and find and determine that the statements herein made are correct, and that no land is improperly included or excepted from said proposed District, that your approval be noted on this petition, and such note be signed by your President, and attested by your Clerk, and that all such further action be taken and things be done by your Honorable Board as will best accomplish the purposes of your petitioners.

Dated, Dec. 2, 1871.

R. S. CAREY.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA. County of Sacramento, ss.—R. S. Carey, being duly sworn, says that he is one of the signers to the above petition, that he has read the same, and that the same is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

R. S. CAREY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me December 6th, 1871.

[SEAL.] ED. M. MARTIN,
Notary Public.

de9-4t

PETITION.

TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS of the County of Yolo, State of California—

The undersigned, your petitioner, respectfully represents—

First, That he is the owner of all the lands hereinafter described, and that the same is Swamp and Overflowed Land.

Second, That he desires to reclaim the same, and that the same is susceptible of one mode of reclamation.

Third, That said land is now part of swamp Land District No. (18) Eighteen, and is susceptible of independent reclamation.

Fourth, That he desires said land set off from said Swamp Land District No. (18) Eighteen, and erected into a separate District.

Fifth, That all of said land has been sold and is in Yolo County.

Sixth, The description of the land, the subject matter of this petition, is as follows: being the east half of section thirty-two (32), section thirty-three (33), and section thirty-four (34), of township seven (7) north, range three (3) east, and sec ions four (4) and five (5), and the northeast quarter of section nine (9), and the north half of section ten (10) township six (6) north, range three east, base and meridian of Mount Diablo, containing three thousand three hundred and sixty (3,360) acres.

Seventh, That your petitioners each own the number of acres set opposite their names, hereunto affixed.

Your petitioners therefore pray, that after due proceedings had, you hear the subject of this petition and find and determine that the statements herein made are correct, and that no land is improperly included or excepted from said proposed district, that your approval be noted on this petition and such note be signed by your President and attested by your Clerk; and that all such further action be taken and things done by your Honorable Board as will best accomplish the purposes of your petitioners.

Dated December 6th, 1871.

CHRIS GREEN.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Sacramento, ss.—Chris. Green, being duly sworn, says that he is one of the above petitioners, that he has read the same and that the same is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

CHRIS GREEN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this December 7th, 1871.

[SEAL.] MATT. F. JOHNSON,
de9-4t Notary Public, Sacramento Co., Cal.

PETITION.

TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS of the County of Yolo:

The undersigned, your petitioners, respectfully represent—

First, That they are the owners, by Patent or Certificate of Purchase, of more than one-half of the land hereinafter described, and that the same is Swamp and Overflowed Land.

Second, That they desire to reclaim the same, and that the same is susceptible of one mode of reclamation.

Third, That said land is now part of Swamp La d District No. Eighteen (18), and is capable of independent reclamation, being almost entirely apart from the main tule by sloughs.

Fourth, That they desire the said land set off from said Swamp Land District number Eighteen (18) and erected into a separate district.

Fifth, That all of said land has been sold, and it is all in the County of Yolo.

Sixth, The description of the land, the subject matter of this petition, is as follows; being the whole of sections 9, 10, and 15, and fractional parts of sections 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 17, 16, 11, 14, 21, 22 and 23, of town 7 north, range 4 east, base and meridian of Mount Diablo; and said tract is bounded as follows, to wit: North by the Sacramento river and Babel slough, west by Babel slough and a small portion of the main tules, south by Babel slough and the Sacramento river, and east by the Sacramento river. Said tract does contain in all about four thousand three hundred (4,300) acres.

Seventh, That your petitioners each own the number of acres set opposite their names, hereunto affixed.

Your petitioners therefore pray, that after due proceedings had, you hear the subject of this petition and find and determine that the statements herein made are correct, and that no land is improperly included or excepted from said district, that your approval be noted on this petition and such note be signed by you and attested by your Clerk, and that all such further action be taken and things done by your Honorable Board as will best accomplish the purpose of your petitioners.

Dated December 6th, 1871.

J. I. UNDERHILL.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Sacramento, ss.—J. I. Underhill, being duly sworn, says that he is one of the above petitioners, that he has read the same and that the same is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

J. I. UNDERHILL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this December 7th, 1871.

[SEAL.] MATT. F. JOHNSON,
de9-4t Notary Public, Sacramento Co., Cal.

PETITION.

TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS of the County of Yolo:

The undersigned, your petitioners, respectfully represent—

First, That they are the owners, by Patent or Certificate of Purchase, of more than one-half of the land hereinafter described, and that the same is Swamp and Overflowed Land.

Second, That they desire to reclaim the same, and that the same is susceptible of one mode of reclamation.

Third, That said land is now part of Swamp Land District No. Eighteen (18), and is capable of independent reclamation, being almost entirely apart from the main tule by sloughs.

Fourth, That they desire the said land set off from said Swamp Land District number Eighteen (18) and erected into a separate district.

Fifth, That all of said land has been sold, and it is all in the County of Yolo.

Sixth, The description of the land, the subject matter of this petition, is as follows; being the whole of sections 19, 20, and 21, and fractional parts of sections 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 17, 16, 11, 14, 21, 22 and 23, of town 7 north, range 4 east, base and meridian of Mount Diablo; and said tract is bounded as follows, to wit: North by the Sacramento river and Babel slough, west by Babel slough and a small portion of the main tules, south by Babel slough and the Sacramento river, and east by the Sacramento river. Said tract does contain in all about four thousand three hundred (4,300) acres.

Seventh, That your petitioners each own the number of acres set opposite their names, hereunto affixed.

Your petitioners therefore pray, that after due proceedings had, you hear the subject of this petition and find and determine that the statements herein made are correct, and that no land is improperly included or excepted from said district, that your approval be noted on this petition and such note be signed by you and attested by your Clerk, and that all such further action be taken and things done by your Honorable Board as will best accomplish the purpose of your petitioners.

Dated December 6th, 1871.

J. I. UNDERHILL.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Sacramento, ss.—J. I. Underhill, being duly sworn, says that he is one of the above petitioners, that he has read the same and that the same is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

J. I. UNDERHILL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this December 7th, 1871.

[SEAL.] MATT. F. JOHNSON,
de9-4t Notary Public, Sacramento Co., Cal.

PETITION.

TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS of the County of Yolo:

The undersigned, your petitioners, respectfully represent—

First, That they are the owners, by Patent or Certificate of Purchase, of more than one-half of the land hereinafter described, and that the same is Swamp and Overflowed Land.

Second, That they desire to reclaim the same, and that the same is susceptible of one mode of reclamation.

Third, That said land is now part of Swamp La d District No. Eighteen (18), and is capable of independent reclamation, being almost entirely apart from the main tule by sloughs.

Fourth, That they desire the said land set off from said Swamp Land District number Eighteen (18) and erected into a separate district.

Fifth, That all of said land has been sold, and it is all in the County of Yolo.

Sixth, The description of the land, the subject matter of this petition, is as follows; being the whole of sections two (2), three (3), four (4) and five (5), and the southeast quarter of section six (6), the east half of section seven (7), and sections eight (8), nine (9), ten (10) and eleven (11), township eight (8) north, range three (3) east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, and containing five thousand six hundred (5,600) acres.

Seventh, That your petitioners each own the number of acres set opposite his name, hereunto affixed.

Your petitioners therefore pray, that after due proceedings had, you hear the subject of this petition and find and determine that the statements herein are correct, and that no land is improperly included or excepted from said proposed district, that your approval be noted on this petition and such note be signed by your President and attested by your Clerk; and that all such further action be taken and things done by your Honorable Board as will best accomplish the purposes of your petitioners.

Dated December 6th, 1871.

HENRY C. KIRK.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Yolo, ss.—Henry C. Kirk, being duly sworn, says that he is one of the signers to the above petition, that he has read the same and that the same is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

HENRY C. KIRK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1871.

[SEAL.] JULIUS WETZLAR,
de9-4t Notary Public.

Delinquent Taxes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I have this day delivered to the DISTRICT ATTORNEY the DELINQUENT TAX LIST of the County of Yolo for the fiscal year ending in March, 1872; and unless the said Taxes therein specified are paid to the County Treasurer within TWENTY DAYS from the date hereof, action will be commenced by said Attorney for the collection of such Taxes and Costs.

E. BYNUM, Auditor.

The Yolo Democrat.

Agents for the Yolo Democrat.

L. SAMUEL, No. 70 J street, is authorized to solicit advertisements and subscriptions for this paper in Sacramento.

THOMAS BOYCE, L. P. FISHER, BEAN & Co., and W. B. LAKE are authorized agents of this paper at San Francisco.

HUDSON & MENET, 41 Park Row, and Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, are our authorized agents in New York.

HUDSON, MENET & GAY, are our agents at Chicago.

LOCAL AGENTS:

D. B. GOODE.....Agent at Large.
J. J. AMMONS.....do do
R. R. DARBY.....Cottonwood.
HARLING, WELCH & Co.....Buckeye.
J. W. SNOWBALL.....Knight's Landing.
A. J. HALL.....Cacheville.
JUDGE J. ONEAL.....Davisville.
W. M. GREEN.....Washington.

Town and County Matters.

ROLL OF HONOR.—Following is the Roll of Honor of the Woodland Public School, for the month ending December 15th, 1871:

FIRST GRADE.

	Percent.
Favalia Hafky	97
Stephen Sill	96
Viola Rosboro	96
George Fiske	92
Everett Craft	92
Mollie Minis	91
Lulu Dietz	91
Salena Hafky	90
Clarence Urmy	90
Chas. F. Thomas	90

M. L. TEMPLETON, Teacher.

INTERMEDIATE GRADE.

	Percent.
Albert Brown	99
Emma Kreltenberg	97½
Sarah High	93½
Nellie Beach	93
Harriet Lee	94½
Ella Tilly	94½
Nora Andrews	92
Carrie Brown	92
Therese Berg	92
Frances Thompson	91
Alice Johnson	91
Helen Lee	91
Mattie Ammonds	90½
Lena Peterson	88½
Edward Beach	87½
Jeff. Connolly	87½
Katie Andrews	80½
Augusta Ruggles	80
Loutie Deitz	79

MRS. M. C. ROSBORO', Teacher.

GRAND SHEET AND PILLOW-CASE PARTY.—This grand party, to be given by the OWLS, at Washington Hall, on Thursday evening next, December 28th, promises to be very largely attended. The management is in the hands of men who understand how to do such things properly and successfully. The novelty of the affair, coupled with the fact that it occurs during the holidays, and that other more important fact that it has rained heavily and people will not mind spending a few dollars, will be sure to fill the large hall to overflowing. Wood & Simpson's Band of six pieces will do the music just as it should be done. Supper at the Capital Hotel. Let everybody attend.

NEW YEAR'S ENTERTAINMENT.—The Woodland Turn Vereins have issued their programme for a dramatic entertainment at Washington Hall on Monday evening, January 1st, 1872, when will be performed upon the stage the very interesting play entitled "The German Student's Life." The actors and actresses are all residents of our town and we hope and doubt not they will be patronized by a full house. After the drama a soiree. Admission price, $1; children half price.

MUSHROOMS.—That delicious, spontaneous fungus growth, the mushroom, is as plentiful in these parts as leaves in a forest since the late copious rains. Great caution should be exercised, however, by those using them as an article of food, as many persons have lost their lives in California by mistaking what is commonly called toad-stools, which are very poisonous, for mushrooms. Persons who do not know the real article beyond doubt had better not use them.

ROLL OF HONOR.—The following is the Roll of Honor of Enterprise District Public School, for the month ending November 24th, 1871:

	Percent.
Joanna Root	97
Alice Grant	95
Viola Glascock	93
Dora Grant	93
Ella Jacob	92
Harry Glascock	91
John M. Root	90
George Houx	91
Walter Root	92
Willie Grant	90

C. O. PERKINS, Teacher.

CHRISTMAS BALL AT DAVISVILLE.—The Odd Fellows and Red Men of Davisville have united in getting up a grand ball to be given on Christmas night, Monday, December 25th, 1871, at the Red Men's Hall. We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary invitation. It will without doubt be a fine affair, and we hear that some of our Woodland people intend to be there.

SMALLPOX.—We learn that there is a case of smallpox in Gordon Valley, in this county, and as a matter of precaution vaccination, and, by those who have been vaccinated before, re-vaccination, should be at once resorted to as a safeguard against the disease.

THE OWLS.—A meeting of the M. A. and P. A. of Owls will be held this (Saturday) evening, at the Court House. The public have been invited to attend. A trial of one of the brotherhood will be held and a pleasant time may be anticipated.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Those who wish to purchase Christmas presents for their sweethearts, relatives or friends, as the case may be, can ascertain the best places to find them by consulting our advertising columns.

"THE COPY HOOK."—This is the name of a new paper published in New York City in the interests of newspaper men, and printed from stereotype plates. The contents are readable and especially interesting to the craft.

COURT HOUSE BURNED.—The Court House at Yuba City was destroyed by fire on Monday last. We learn all the records were saved except those of the Probate Court, which were burned in the building.

ROBBED.—The house of B. B. Franklin, below the Railroad depot, was entered on Saturday night last by burglars and robbed of several articles of small value, but no money was found.

"DIE MODENWELT."—The December number of this leading fashion publication is received, laden with the choicest of patterns and instructions for their use. *Die Modenwelt* is issued semi-monthly with a monthly supplement, colored fashion plate, and a diagram of patterns, samples of braiding, lace work, etc. Any person desiring a work of this character could not do better than to send $3, which is the price per year, to the publishers, S. T. Taylor, 391 Canal street, New York City.

ADJOURNED OVER.—Senator Minis managed to reach home yesterday by the aid of a hand-car, and from him we learn that the Legislature on Thursday evening adjourned over the holidays, to meet again on the fourth of January. We learn from Mr. Minis that the grand State ball went off nicely but was not very largely attended on account of the storms. No trains reached the city that evening from San Francisco or Woodland.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.—Members of Shawnee Tribe, No. 40, Improved Order of Red Men, are hereby notified that the semi-annual election of officers will take place on Wednesday evening next, Dec. 27th, at the usual place of meeting, when every member is requested and expected to be present. By order of

W. A. HENRY, Sachem,
G. W. GREENE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—E. T. Barnum, having sold out his business to Mr. Ogburn, desires all persons indebted to him to settle up at once with J. H. Brogan, his agent, at the furniture store of Smith & Brogan.

J. H. BROGAN, Agent.

BEWARE of counterfeits in purchasing Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. The genuine has a private revenue stamp, three inches long, with a likeness of Dr. Hall upon it over the cork.

For the very best Photographs, go to BRADLEY & RULOFSON, No. 429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. ☞Closed on Sundays.☜

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A GREAT OFFER.

Only $3 for $11 in Value!

Or, For $4.00, $18.00 in Value;

Or, for $5, $26 in Value.

The beautiful and artistic Chromo, "Isn't She Pretty?" highly finished, mounted and varnished. Size, 16x17 (after Lilly M. Spencer), retail price, $8, will be sent by mail, securely done up, post-free, as a premium to every $3 yearly subscriber to *Demorest's Monthly*, acknowledged the most beautiful and useful Parlor Magazine in America. "Isn't She Pretty?" is a beautiful Chromo and splendid Parlor Picture, and a valuable work of art. Worth more than double the price of subscription, and, together with *Demorest's Monthly* affords an opportunity for the investment of $3 such as may never occur again; or in the place of "Isn't She Pretty?" for $1 additional "Hiawatha's Wooing," (after Jerome Thompson), size, 15x25, price, $15, will be sent postpaid; or both Chromos and *Demorest's Monthly*, for one year for $15. "Hiawatha's Wooing" is an equally splendid work of art, a large and beautiful Chromo, and worth four times the price charged. Husbands, fathers, brothers and lovers, do not fail to subscribe for *Demorest's Magazine*, and present it with a beautiful Chromo. It will make eyes sparkle with delight and satisfaction, and prove a monthly reminder of your good taste and kind feeling. Address W. Jennings Demorest, 838 Broadway, New York. Copies of the latest numbers of the Magazine 25 cents each, post-free.

At thirty-five, the average American discovers that he has an "infernal stomach," and thereupon goes into the hands of the doctors for the remnant of his life. This is too true; but many persons discover it before that age, because they have abused their health, and have waited until disease became seated. Prevention is better than cure, yet Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters will both cure and prevent dyspepsia, diseases of the skin, liver, kidneys and bladder, and all disorders arising from impure or vitiated blood.

The Great Pictorial Annual.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1872, for distribution, gratis, throughout the United States, and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January, in the English, German, French, Norwegian, Welsh, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive National Calendar. The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and *may be had for the asking*. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The Bitters are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world. de

FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, AT HALF PRICE!

Genuine 18 carat Gold hunting cased watches (Gents and Ladies' sizes), regulated and warranted for time and wear (at half the usual price), only $25 each.

The extra fine quality, 18 carat solid gold, engine turned, hunting cased, full jewelled lever movements, perfectly adjusted to all climates (regulated), and each warranted by special certificate, at only $30 each.

The same, of finer and higher grade, solid gold with chronometer balance, at $35 each.

The same as last, solid gold, with nickel works, and stem-winding and setting attachment, requiring no key, wound and set by the stem, only $40 each.

All the above watches are put at half price, and each warranted for time and wear.

SILVER WATCHES.

Extra fine, pure silver, hunting cased, (Gents and Ladies'), at only $12 each.

Best quality coin silver, hunting cased, full jewelled lever, at $15 each.

Extra fine quality, patent lever and chronometer movements, ruby jewelled, at $20 each.

☞ Our watches are all warranted, and if not perfect will be taken back and the money returned.

☞ We require no money in advance, but send all goods by express, payable on delivery, with privilege to open and examine before paid for, by paying express charges, and if not satisfactory, returned. Places where no express runs, goods will be sent by mail, in registered package, by sending cash in advance.

Persons ordering six watches at a time, will receive an extra watch of same value free.

Also, Gold Chains (Gents'), at $6, $8 to $12; Ladies' at $10, $12 to $15 each. The finest gold plated and oroide gold chains at $2, $4, $6 to $8 each.

State description and price of watch required, and order by mail direct from

THE UNION WATCH CO.,
no11-3m3p 148 Fulton Street, New York.

MARRIED.

In Woodland, on the 22d inst., by Rev. S. R. Rosboro', Mr. Alexander Goadley and Miss Sarah Summers.

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!

GOODS!

SELLING OFF AT COST, to close business, for SIXTY DAYS ONLY, for CASH, all my Large and Assorted Stock of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. Don't fail to give me a call if you want a GOOD BARGAIN. This is your LAST CHANCE to buy Cheap Goods!

HENRY ARONSON,
Main st., Woodland, opposite the College.
se25-3m

THOMAS & HUNT,

SUCCESSORS TO

F. S. FREEMAN,

CORNER FIRST AND SOUTH STS.,

WOODLAND,

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise

—AND—

GRAIN.

oct4

G. W. GREENE

Is now the Sole Proprietor of the

New Jewelry & Fancy Store.

Mr. G. W. Greene would respectfully inform his friends and the citizens of Yolo generally, that he has fitted up a NEW JEWELRY STORE on the south side of Main street, next door to Selig Hyman. All descriptions of

Watches,
Clocks,
Jewelry,
Fancy Goods,
Toys, etc.,

For sale at the LOWEST FIGURES. We solicit a share of public patronage.

☞ Mr. GREENE would inform his friends that he is prepared to do all kinds of REPAIRING of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, in the most workmanlike manner. He flatters himself that with an experience of over TWENTY YEARS, he can satisfy the public. All work done by him warranted.

☞ We are agents for WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. de11-3m

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1872.

OVER ONE HUNDRED PAGES.

Printed in TWO COLORS, on superb TINTED PAPER. Four hundred engravings of Flowers, Plants and Vegetables, with descriptions, and

TWO COLORED PLATES.

Directions and plans for making Walks, Lawns, Gardens, etc. The handsomest and best FLORAL GUIDE in the world. All for TEN CENTS, to those who think of buying seeds. Not a quarter the cost. 200,000 sold of 1871. Address,

JAMES VICK,
de2-1m Rochester, N. Y.

Incorporated in the Year 1819.

CASH CAPITAL $3,000,000 00.

Cash Assets July 1, 1871,

$6,047,878 07!

For a period of over fifty years this Company has promptly met its obligations, without a day's delay, and has ever occupied the position of the

LEADING AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This position it will continue to maintain, and in the present crisis will preserve and add to its well earned reputation.

Telegraph advices from Hartford, under date of the 24th ult. report the Chicago loss at over three millions; and a Directors' meeting of that day voted to make the Reinsurance Fund intact by assessment of the stockholders. This leaves the Company with a capital of $3,000,000 and over $1,000,000 surplus.

GEO. C. BOARDMAN, MANAGER,
SAN FRANCISCO.

POLICIES ISSUED BY

J. L. SIMPSON & C. W. BUSH,
AGENTS,
Office at the Bank of Woodland.
no25-3m

CLOTHING

—FOR THE—

MILLION!

Quality Good,
Prices Low!

READ & WELCH

Successors to MAGEE & READ,

Are prepared to supply all the wants of this community in the line of

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

AND EVERY VARIETY OF

GENTS' UNDERWEAR

—AND—

Furnishing Goods.

We have on hand lots of Goods, and we want to sell them,

Please give us a call and see for yourselves.

no28-3m READ & WELCH.

FACTS LITTLE KNOWN RELATIVE TO Life Insurance.

Losses Paid on the Pacific Coast under the Massachusetts' Law by the NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL Life Insurance Company, of Boston:

A. C. E. Miller, Portland, Oregon, Premium overdue six months at time of death, $5,000.
J. W. Jones, Colusa, California, overdue four months at time of death, $10,000.
J. B. Baldwin, Colusa, California, overdue three months at time of death, $1,000.
G. L. Porter, Virginia City, Nevada, overdue ten days at time of death, $2,500.
L. G. Peel, Walnut Creek, California, overdue eleven months at time of death, $5,000.
J. H. Calden, Princeton, California, overdue four months at time of death, $3,000.
J. Levison, Boise City, I. T., overdue two months at time of death, $10,000.
C. W. Salter, Horr's Ranch, California, overdue two months at time of death, $5,000.
C. O. Stevens, Danville, California, overdue one month at time of death, $5,000.

The Main Points of the Law under which the above Claims were Paid.

No Insurance on Life shall be forfeited by non-payment of premium.

The net value of the Policy shall be ascertained at the time of the lapse of the premium, and be considered a net single premium of temporary insurance.

If the death of the party occurs within the term of temporary insurance, the Company shall be bound to pay the whole Policy the same as if there had been no lapse of premium; provided, the Company shall have the right to deduct from the face of the Policy the amount of premium due, with interest, at the date of death.

THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Was incorporated in 1835. It has accumulated assets of

$10,000,000 00.

This Company charges no more for Premiums on its insurance than those companies that have the unjust clause (pay promptly or forfeit) embodied in their policies.

WALLACE EVERSON, General Agent,
Office: Northwest corner of California and Sansome Sts., San Francisco, Cal.
de9-1m **G. D. FISKE**, Agt, Woodland.

PETER S. GLASSCOCK,

DRUGGIST and Apothecary,

FRONT STREET.

KNIGHT'S LANDING,

—DEALER IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Window Glass,

Together with every article usually found in a first-class Drug Store, which will be sold at Sacramento prices.

Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.
oct14-3m

CENTRAL PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!

Over THOMAS & HUNT'S Store,
Corner of Main and First streets, Woodland.

CARTES DE VISITE, AMBROTYPES,
SUNPEARLS, FERROTYPES,
RETOUCHED PHOTOGRAPHS, &c.,

Taken and Finished in the Best and Neatest Styles and of all sizes. Cards neatly enameled. Particular attention paid to copying old pictures.

☞ A share of patronage is solicited and satisfaction will be given.
no25-3m B. K. GROVE.

The Leading American FIRE INSURANCE COMPIES

"TRIED in the FIRE and FOUND FAITHFUL."

THE

PHŒNIX & HOME

OF HARTFORD AND NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL AND ASSETS, OCT. 1ST, 1871,

$6,479,861.62!

These Sterling Companies, after Paying Every Loss by the

CHICAGO CONFLAGRATION,

Will have remaining available Cash Assets Exceeding

FIVE MILLION DOLLARS!

We call the special attention of the public to the fact that these Companies do a FIRE INSURANCE business EXCLUSIVELY; hence their assets are pledged SOLELY to their Patrons as security against LOSS BY FIRE, and are not weakened and diminished by Marine, Inland and Life liabilities, as is the case with Companies combining the several branches.

☞ Those desiring RELIABLE Fire Insurance, at fair rates, are invited to apply at the Offices of the above Companies.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE PACIFIC COAST:
424 California Street, San Francisco,
R. H. MAGILL, Manager.
GEO. D. FISKE, Agent,
no1-3m Woodland.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS FUND

(GOLD), JANUARY 1, 1871,

$20,869,079 04!

Assets in the United States,

(Gold Coin.)

Over $3,000,000, 00!

Losses in the Chicago Fire,

Under $2,750,000,00.

New York Agency instructed to draw on London for full amount of the losses, and pay immediately, and not use one dollar of the American Assets.

The Shareholders are personally responsible for the engagements of this Company. All Directors are Shareholders.

W. B. JOHNSTON,
General Agent Pacific Department,
412 Montgomery St., S. F.

GILES E. SILL,
no11-3m AGENT—Woodland, Yolo Co.

A. & T. PORTER,

Dealers in all kinds of

FAMILY GROCERIES

AND PROVISIONS,

Fruits and Vegetables,

FLOUR AND MEAL,

DAIRY PRODUCE, ETC., ETC.,

In the new brick building, opposite the College, Main street, Woodland.

HAVING REMOVED

From the old store into our New and spacious brick block, we are now better than ever prepared to supply families and the public with everything in the way of provisions. We have a large and carefully selected stock of

GROCERIES,

To which we ask the attention of this community, believing that it cannot be surpassed in Yolo county. A full assortment of

VEGETABLES

Will be found with us at all times, and we shall keep fully up to the market in this department of our trade.

FRUITS

Will receive special attention and the choicest qualities be Kept on hand, fresh, throughout the season of each variety.

Poultry and Eggs

Will be a leading feature of our establishment, and customers will be supplied with any number or quantity they may desire.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Are particularly in our line, and purchasers can rely upon getting the best the market affords. But we cannot enumerate all our different kinds of goods in an advertisement.

We shall keep a complete stock of goods on hand and sell at fair prices; therefore we ask a share of patronage from the people of Woodland and vicinity, guaranteeing entire satisfaction to all who favor us with their trade.

A. & T. PORTER,
de2-3m Opposite College, Main st., Woodland.

L. M. RUE,
Photographic Artist,

Main st. (opposite the College), Woodland.

Having purchased the PALACE GALLERY, I am now prepared to take Photographs, Porcelain Pictures, Ambrotypes and Melainotypes in the most approved style of the art. Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully ask my old friends and others to call and see me at my new rooms, where I will promise to give entire satisfaction in all cases. oct14-3m

DR. J. D. PARKISON,

Druggist,

Successor to READ & MAGEE,

Having replenished his Stock of DRUGS, STATIONERY, etc., from the best Wholesale Houses on the Pacific Coast, has now on sale a Complete Assortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
PAINTS, BRUSHES,
OILS, BOOKS,
PERFUMERY, STATIONERY,
COSMETICS, TOBACCO,
GLASS, CIGARS,
PATENT MEDICINES,

Pure Wines and Liquors

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES,

A great variety of Fancy Articles, Candles, etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS

Carefully and Accurately compounded by a thoroughly competent Apothecary. None but the purest medicines used.

Having been actively engaged in the Drug Business for several years, I am thoroughly acquainted with it in every department, and shall continue to give it my entire attention and personal supervision. I most respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

oc28-3m J. D. PARKISON, M. D.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

JUDGE S. HEYDENFELDT says: "My attention was called to it about eighteen months ago, when I had been suffering with rheumatism for more than a year, and had failed to find relief from other remedies. The YERBA SANTA relieved me entirely in two days. Some ten or twelve cases of Rheumatism, two cases of Gout and two cases of Neuralgia have been relieved within my immediate knowledge." R. H. SIMON says: "I fully concur with Judge Heydenfeldt in regard to the curative powers of YERBA SANTA. I have myself used it, and take pleasure in recommending its use to those afflicted with Rheumatism in any of its forms." L. J. JEVNE, M. D., (Physician to Butte County Hospital,) says: "I have used YERBA SANTA for some years in my private practice as physician. I have found it invaluable in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, and of much benefit as an alterative BLOOD PURIFIER and tonic." FRANK MATHEWS, of Oroville, says: "Some years since, I was a martyr to Rheumatism, crippled in hands and feet, unable to move except with crutches, at great pain. I was afflicted all the time and incredible to relate, I soon experienced great benefit from the use of YERBA SANTA. I am now entirely cured, and recommend it to all who are afflicted as I was to try it." CHAS. WALDYER, of Cherokee, Butte county, states: "For many years a sufferer from Rheumatism in its most painful type I sought relief in vain until I was induced to try the YERBA SANTA. I found perfect restoration to health. I have recommended it to many friends, when I found perfect, a speedy and in all cases a cure was the result of its use." R. H. ROBERTS, of San Francisco, says: "I had for three years been afflicted with the Rheumatism, to such an extent that in all that time I was unable to do any work. I was at last induced to try YERBA SANTA; after using two bottles I was completely cured, and am now as well as I ever was in my life." M. H. DARRACH (County Clerk of Butte county), says: "I have seen much of the beneficial effects of YERBA SANTA in Scrofula, also in Salt Rheum, Rheumatism and Neuralgic affections. I believe I know of no instance where it has failed to cure." YERBA SANTA completely restores the system when impaired by disease, revives the action of the kidneys, and radically cures scrofula, Salt Rheum and all eruptive and cutaneous diseases. It is PURELY VEGETABLE, being made from an herb indigenous to California. It is therefore peculiarly suitable for use by Females and Children, as a Blood Purifier and Renovator. YERBA SANTA is for sale by all dealers in family medicines.

Redington, Hostetter & Co.,

AGENTS,

Nos. 529 and 531 Market Street,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
jy22-6m

W. C. CURTISS. C. H. GILMAN.

CURTISS & GILMAN,

FORMERLY

C. H. GILMAN,

AMERICAN DRY GOODS HOUSE,

198 J STREET,

(Between Seventh and Eighth),

SACRAMENTO.

W. C. CURTISS was admitted partner Oct. 1st.

I am about going East to make extensive purchases for our City and Country trade.

C. H. GILMAN.

At present we have the BLACK GROSS GRAIN AMERICAN SILK for $1 50 per yard, and EMPRESS CLOTHS for 47½ cents per yard

—AT—

CURTISS & GILMAN'S.
oc21-6m

JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO.

Would most respectfully inform their customers and the general public that they have received during the past week several lines of goods.

THEIR FALL INVOICE

Consisting in part of

New Styles of Fancy Silks,
Fine Black Silks,
Lyons Velvets,
Black and Colored,
IRISH POPLINS,
MOURNING
AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,
LACES, RIBBONS, SCARFS
AND TIES,
Ladies and Gents Kid Gloves,
All Colors and Latest Styles,
LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S
HOSIERY
In Great Variety,
Merino Underware
In All Styles,
STRIPED SHAWLS,
SOMETHING NEW.

HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

In this department we have opened full lines

—IN—

TABLE CLOTHS,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
LINENS,
FLANELS,
TOWELS, Etc.

We call particular attention to our well selected stock of

CLOTHING

HATS and CAPS,

BOOTS and SHOES,

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

All of which will be sold at POPULAR PRICES, at the new store of

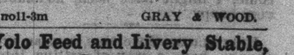
JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO.,

MAIN STREET, (opp. the College), WOODLAND.
no25

C. H. GRAY. H. B. WOOD

GRAY & WOOD,

(SUCCESSORS TO GRAY & FREEMAN),



IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements

MACHINERY,

HARDWARE,

Wooden-Ware,

Paints and Oils,

MAIN STREET,

WOODLAND.

We are fully supplied with the Latest Improved Machinery and Agricultural Implements, which we will sell at

San Francisco Prices!

We would also call attention to our IRON and WOOD-WORKERS' TOOLS, and Stock in Trade, consisting of

Iron, Steel, Coal,
Springs, Axles, Bolts,
Nails, Locks,
Screws, Hinges, etc.

CASTINGS

FOR ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY!

CUTLERY,

☞ IN EVERY STYLE! ☜

Cordage,
Blasting-Powder,
Fuse, Amunition,
Wood and Willow-ware
In great variety

Our stock of PAINTERS' FINDINGS, is large and complete, consisting of

Paints,
Oils,
Brushes,
Window-Glass,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

The attention of Farmers, Mechanics and Builders is particularly called to our Stock, each line of which is complete, and will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES!

no11-3m GRAY & WOOD.

Yolo Feed and Livery Stable,

Main street, near the Railroad, WOODLAND.

Saddle Horses, double and single Buggy Teams, let on reasonable terms. Horses boarded and groomed by the day, week, or month, at lower rates than ever before charged in Woodland.

Horses kept to Hay and Grain, over night, for Seventy-five Cents per Head!

oc10-3m W. J. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

M. PETERSON,

HOUSE, SIGN AND

Ornamental Painter,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.
fe27-tf

The Yolo Democrat.

THE MODEL SUBSCRIBER.

At a meeting of the Michigan Publishers' Association, Will M. Carleton read a very appropriate poem, of which the following are the concluding stanzas:

But, lo! on the rickety staircase, another reliable tread,
And entered another old farmer, and these are the words he said:
"Good morning, sir, Mr. Editor, how is the folks to-day?
I owe for the next year's paper; I thought I'd come in and pay—
And Jones is agoin' to take it, and this is his money here;
I shut down lendin' to him, and coaxed him to try it a year.
And here is a few little items that happened last week in our town;
I thought they'd look well for the paper, and so I just jotted 'em down.
And here is a basket of cherries my wife pick'd expressly for you;
And a small bunch of flowers from Jennie—she tho't she must send something too.
You're doing the politics bully, as all of our family agree;
Just keep your old goose-quill a-flappin', and I give 'em a good one for me.
And now you are chuck full of business, and I won't be taking your time,
I've things of my own I must 'tend to—good day, sir, I believe I will climb."
The editor sat in his sanctum, and brought down his fist with a thump,
"God bless the old farmer," he muttered; he's a reg'lar jolly old trump."
And 'tis thus with our noble profession, and thus it will ever be still;
There are some who appreciate its labor, and some who perhaps never will.
But in the great time that is coming, when Gabriel's trumpet shall sound,
And they who have labored and rested shall come from the quivering ground;
When they who have striven and suffered to teach and ennoble the race
Shall march at the head of the column, each one in his God-given place,
As they march through the gates of The City, with proud and victorious tread,
The editor, printer and devil will not travel far from the head.

CADMIUM.—According to our telegraphic dispatch, the supposed tin ore discovered at Ogden, has proved not tin but something like it, and of much greater value, called cadmium. It is not surprising that the miners and metallurgists who first examined it, should have pronounced it tin, for according to the books it bears a strong resemblance to that metal, and possesses many of its properties. It is stated however that it is harder and requires to melt it, a temperature of 300 deg., while tin melts at 240 deg. The dispatch says it is ductile, and very malleable. It is described as having been nowhere met with in its native state nor as a distinct ore except as a sulphuret, and that only in one place hitherto, in Renfrewshire in Scotland. The recent discoveries at Ogden, supposing the actual solution to have been arrived at, would now give a second place at which it had been discovered. It has ordinarily been found mixed with zinc, and it has principally been produced at the great zinc works of Silesia, a province of Prussia, where it was discovered in 1817, by Stromeyer. The salts of this metal are generally soluble, and are valuable as a medicine, especially in the treatment of rheumatism and gout. A notice of this cadmium concludes by stating that, were it not for its rarity and high price, it could be employed with advantage for the same purpose as tin. Thing being so, the discovery may prove of equal or of more importance than was anticipated, when is was announced actually as tin.—*S. F. Bulletin.*

FINGER-MARKS.—A short time ago a gentleman employed a mason to do some work for him, and among other things to "thin-whiten" the walls of one of his chambers. This thin whitening is almost colorless until dried. The gentleman was much surprised on the next morning after the chamber was finished, to find on the drawer of a bureau standing in his room white finger marks. Opening the drawer he found the same on the articles in it, and on a pocket book. An examination revealed the same on the contents of a bag. This proved clearly that the mason, with his wet hands, had opened the drawer and searched the bag, which contained no money, and then closed the drawer without once thinking any one would know it. The thin whitening which happened to be on his hands did not show at first, and probably he had no idea that twelve hours' drying would reveal his weakness. Beware of evil thoughts and deeds! They will leave their finger-marks which will one day be revealed. They may be almost, if not quite, invisible at first. But even if they should not be seen during any of your days on earth, yet there is a day coming in which all will be made manifest.

EXPANDING THE LUNGS.—Step into the purest air you can can find, stand perfectly erect, with head and shoulders back, and then fixing the lips as if you were going to whistle, draw the air through the lips into the lungs. When the chest is about half full, gradually raise the arms, keeping them extended, with the palms of the hands down, as you suck in the air, so as to bring them over the head just as the lungs are quite full. Then drop the thumbs inward, and after forcing the arms backward and the chest open, reverse the process by which you draw your breath, until the lungs are empty. This process should be repeated immediately after a bath, and several times during the day. It is impossible to describe to one who has never tried it, the glorious sense of vigor which follows the exercise.—*Home and Health.*

AN AIMLESS LIFE.—I committed one fatal error in my youth, says Robert Dale Owen, and dearly have I abided by it. I started in life without an object, even without an ambition. My temperament disposed me to ease, and to the full I indulged the disposition. I said to myself: "I have all that I see others contending for; why should I struggle?" I knew not the curse that lights on those who have never to struggle for anything. Had I created for myself a definite persuit—literary, scientific, artistic, social, political—no matter what, so there was something to labor for and to overcome, I might have been, no doubt, very happy.

REPUBLICAN Governors, says an exchange, have a way of getting into trouble. Holden, of North Carolina, was impeached and removed. Butler was impeached for fraud and corruption in Nebraska. Davis has been disgraced in Texas. Bullock has stampeded from Georgia to avoid impeachment. Austin, of Minnesota, is now charged with having taken a bribe of $5,000. Scott, of South Carolina, is charged with fraudulently issuing State bonds to the amount of $20,000,000. And yet the Republicans claim that their party is "honest"!

RUSSIA.—Russia is twice as large as the United States, having 8,000,000 of square miles and 78,000,000 of people. The annexation of this whole continent from the Arctic Ocean to Darien would leave us behind Russia. The Russian religion is orthodox Greek. Its army is 1,135,943 men and 1,804 guns. Its navy is 320 ships, with 64,000 sailors. It has 6,000 miles of railroad, and over 25,000 miles of telegraph. It is a big thing.

RUGGLES & MACHEFERT,
WATCHMAKERS
—AND—
JEWELERS.
Largest assortment of
Jewelry,
Clocks,
Watches,
Plated Goods.
ALSO,
BOOKS,
Stationery of all descriptions,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
AND FANCY GOODS,
Lamps and Trimmings,
Guns and Ammunition,
Pistols and Knives.
Agents for the
Florence Sewing Machine.
POSTOFFICE BUILDING,
oc14-3m Woodland.

$500,000!
THE SOUTH CAROLINA
Land and Immigration
ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
PROMOTION OF IMMIGRATION
TO THE SOUTH.
BUTLER, CHADWICK, GARY & CO.,
AGENTS, CHARLESTON, S. C.

A series of Concerts will be given under the auspices of the SOUTH CAROLINA STATE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SOCIETY at the ACAEMY OF MUSIC, Charleston, S. C., commencing January 8th, 1872, at which drawings will take place and distributions be made to ticket holders.

1st Gift—ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Charleston, S. C., cost to build $230,000, having an annual rental of about $20,000, from Opera House, Stores and Halls; the building being about 230 feet by 90 feet, and situated corner of King and Market streets, in the centre of the city, and well known to be the finest building and most valuable property in Charleston, valued at.....$250,000
2nd Gift—Cash..... 100,000
3rd Gift—Cash..... 25,000
4th Gift—Cash..... 10,000
5th Gift—Cash..... 5,000
25 Gifts—Cash—each $1,000..... 25,000
25 Gifts—Cash—each $500..... 12,500
350 Gifts—Cash—each $100..... 35,000
2,000 other gifts—amounting to..... 37,000
2,405 Gifts, amount to.....$500,000

150,000 SEASON TICKETS OF ADMISSION AT $5 EACH.
ALL ORDERS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
FOR FULL PARTICULARS SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

References in New York City:
AUGUST BELMONT & CO., Bankers.
Hon. CHARLES O'CONNOR, Counselor at Law.
Hon. ROGER A. PRYOR, Counsellor at Law.
T. A. HOYT, Esq., President Gold Room.
ANDERSON STARR & CO., Merchants.
Hon. JOHN E. WARD, Counsellor at Law.
Col. RICHARD LATHERS.
HUNT, THOMPSON & CO., Factors.
PETTUS & CO., Merchants.
F. ZOGBAUM & FAIRCHILD, Merchants.
References in South Carolina:
Gen. WADE HAMPTON.
Hon. B. F. PERRY, Governor.
M. L. BONHAM.
Gen. JOHNSON HAGOOD.
Hon. ARMISTED BURT.
Hon. JAMES CHESTNUT.
Gen. JOHN S. PRESTON.
Hon. W. D. SIMPSON.
ANDREW SIMPSON, Esq.
Gen. G. A. TRENHOLM.
Gov. J. L. MANNING.
Hon. J. B. CAMPBELL.

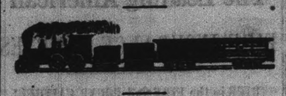
To Assure Yourselves that Our Enterprise is Honorable, let Your Banker Write to any Bank Cashier in Charleston, S. C. before Ordering Tickets.

Commissioners and Supervisors of Drawing—Gen. A. R. WRIGHT, of Georgia; General BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, of Virginia; Col. B. H. BUTLEDGE, of South Carolina; Hon. ROGER A. PRIOR, New York.
The Drawing will positively take place January 8th, 1872.

INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.
11 Tickets for....$ 50
23 Tickets for.... 100 } United States
50 Tickets for.... 200 } Currency.
100 Tickets for.... 375 }
Special rates will be given for 500 or 1,000 tickets if applied for immediately.
Remittences can be made to us, and the tickets will be sent by return mail.
BUTLER, CHADWICK, GARY & CO.,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
General M. C. BUTLER. JOHN CHADWICK
de2-1m General M. C. GARY.

Sewing Machine!
A New Favorite in California.
The Domestic Sewing Machine has just been introduced into this State, and is now offered to the public. It makes the Shuttle or Lock Stitch, alike on both sides, uses a straight needle, and its range of work is from the heaviest to the most delicate fabric, sewing every kind perfectly. It has a self-adjusting tension, which requires no alteration in changing the thread, or in sewing different thicknesses. In simplicity and durability it is unequaled. One great advantage in this machine is, that it will sew over thick seams without difficulty.
The Domestic Stands on Its Merits Alone, Which have secured it large sales wherever it has been introduced. It combines beauty of appearance with easy, quiet action and perfect work.
THE DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE is furnished in various styles, the prices ranging about with those of other first class machines.
LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS TO AGENTS.
M. W. HOWELL,
Woodland, Yolo County, Cal.,
oc14-3m General Agent for California.

FRENCH RESTAURANT
—IN—
WOODLAND.
The undersigned takes this method to inform the people of Yolo county that he has opened a
RESTAURANT AND LODGING HOUSE
in Woodland, Main Street, two doors West of the Postoffice, and is prepared to entertain the traveling public with the best the market affords, and served in the best restaurant style. The beds will always be found clean and comfortable.
PRICES SAME AS THE HOTELS.
Meals can be obtained at all hours of the day or night.
☞ Accommodations for families.
Sign of "French Restaurant."
Come and see me.
no18-3m A. MELLASICH.

Woodland to New York.

B. M. FLEISHMAN, San Francisco. } G. KAUFMAN, Woodland.
P. M. FLEISHMAN, Philadelphia.
FLEISHMAN & KAUFMAN
congratulate the citizens of
WOODLAND
and surrounding country, on the completion of the great
PACIFIC RAILROAD!
and beg leave to inform them that having made arrangements with our House in
PHILADELPHIA,
will continue to
Import Direct from the East
all the new and latest styles.
We call the particular attention of the Ladies to
Our Dry Goods Department,
where will be found an
Immense Assortment
—OF—
Moire Antique, Dress silks, French and English silks, Poplins, Mohairs, Empress, Merinos, Alpacas, Scotch Plaids, Woolen and cotton Delains, Linens, Lawns, etc.
Also, a full assortment of
WHITE GOODS,
consisting of
Bleached and Unbleach'd Domestic, Irish Linen, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Cuffs, Collars.
We also call particular attention to our
Cloak, Millinery and Lace Department,
where will be found the latest styles of
Brocha, single and double Shawls, Black Silk Cloaks, Basques, Sacques, etc.
Also the latest novelty of
Bonnets and Hats,
—SUCH AS—
Leghorn, Chip, Split, Silk and Velvet. Also a great variety of Gimpum and other Laces.
The attention of the Gentlemen is called to our
Clothing Department,
where they can easily be suited to a
Fine Dress Black Suit,
French Beaver do.,
Fancy Casmere do.,
Business Suits, etc.
Hats, Boots and Shoes.
The finest assortment of Ladies' Balmorals, Calf, Kip and Morocco Shoes.
Also Gent's fine French calf and Patent-leather Boots and Shoes. Also Gent's latest styles of silk felt Hats and Caps.
Gent's Furnishing Goods.
White and colored Linen and woolen Shirts and Drawers, Neckties, Gloves, Collars, etc.
Groceries, Provisions, etc.
A large stock of everything in this line.
We offer liberal inducements to
FARMERS, MECHANICS, HOTEL KEEPERS,
and others, who can save 10 per cent. by purchasing from us.
☞ We are Agents for Baker & Hamilton.
Wool and Grain Sacks Constantly on Hand.
FLEISHMAN & KAUFMAN,
Fire-proof Brick Building, Main st.
de9] WOODLAND. [3m

ARCADE
RESTAURANT,
WOODLAND.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS COOKED TO ORDER.
M. FURNISS, late of the Capitol Hotel, has opened a Restaurant in the new brick building, opposite the College, where meals may be had at all hours.
REGULAR DINNER HOUR 12 O'CLOCK.
☞ Nice Sleeping Rooms have been fitted up—large, clean, airy and well ventilated.
no25-3m

To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.
Rag Carpet Manufactory.
The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave Rag Carpets for all who want them.
PRICES.
I will weave Carpets for 50 cents per yard for fancy patterns, and 40 cents per yard for plain, and furnish the warp myself; if parties furnish the warp, from 20 to 30 cents per yard.
Flannel wove, cotton warp, 25 cts. per yard.
Orders left at Porter's store.
oc14-3m THOMAS McCANNA.

Stage Line
To Cacheville, Cache Creek and
BUCKEYE.
CARRYING U. S. MAILS AND EXPRESS.
The Stage for Cache Creek and Buckeye leaves Woodland at 8 o'clock M. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
For Cacheville, Stage leaves Woodland daily—Monday, Wednesday and Friday on arrival of the Cars; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock A. M.
Returns from all points same day.
oc2-tf A. S. HOUSE, Proprietor.

WM. PRICE, J. BENHAYON, J. LEVISON.
WM. PRICE & CO.,
IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Brandies, Wines and Liquors,
No. 44 K street, between Second and Third,
oc21] SACRAMENTO. [3m

A. C. RUGGLES. T. B. REINDOLLAR.
RUGGLES & REINDOLLAR,
Dealers in all kinds of
Drugs,
Medicines,
Paints,
Oils,
Glass,
Brushes,
Perfumery,
And everything found in a
First-Class Drug Store.
Physicians' Prescriptions
ACCURATELY COMPOUNDED,
Day or night, by
T. B. REINDOLLAR,
APOTHECARY.
Postoffice Building,
oc28-3m Woodland.

C. D. MORIN,
—DEALER IN—
STOVES!
METAL, HARDWARE,
—AND—
House Furnishing Goods,
Also manufacturer of
Tin, Copper, and
Sheet-Iron Ware,
Returns thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and calls the attention of his customers to the fact that he has enlarged and improved his business to suit their wants, in every particular.
PATENT PUMPS
Kept constantly on hand
LIFTING PUMPS,
of all descriptions, made and repaired, and particular attention given to
Well-Boring!
Boring Tools furnished to customers free of charge. Tin Roofing done in the most scientific manner. Old Roofs Repaired, and job work done on short notice. All kinds of stock furnished, and work performed at
REDUCED PRICES!
☞ Orders from the country promptly attended to.
☞ Shop on Main street, next door to Gray & Wood's store. no4-3m

BAPTISED IN FIRE.
THE
CHICAGO PHENIX!
A Universal Newspaper.
READ THE FOLLOWING!
A popular weekly paper for the times, embracing the leading features of those journals destroyed by the terrible conflagration, and combining just such a corps of writers as will give the public all the news of the week, in a condensed compilation of the leading journals of the nation and the world.
A Truthful Record.
The PHENIX will be the most truthful and reliable recorder of incidents and facts concerning the great fire, ever published.
Accounts of the Fire.
It will contain only such accounts as are vouched for by reliable witnesses, and will correct the erroneous and fabricated statements of sensational writers.
Chicago and the News.
It will, for a time be devoted especially to the past, present and future of Chicago, besides being the most complete weekly newspaper in the world.
Fireside Companion and Newspaper.
Its columns are devoted to News, Commerce, Science, Literature Art, Drama, Music, Humor, Pastime, Poetry, Fashion, Society news, and enough of Romance to make it a most desirable fireside companion, as well as the most reliable and complete newspaper for the business man in the counting-room.
Beautiful Illustrations.
It will be illustrated with engravings taken from Photographs of the Chicago Ruins, instead of sketches, "By Our Special Artist" who was not "on the spot;" and thus give a series of PERFECT VIEWS, not obtainable elsewhere, and the first number will contain the only correct map of the burned city.
Happy Hours.
That beautiful literary journal, "HAPPY HOURS," whose publisher was the first to issue a paper to meet the public demand, after the awful fire, has been merged into the literary department of the PHENIX, which will embrace the contributions of more than sixty of the most popular writers of the day.
A Special Feature.
The PHENIX will contain, as an especial feature a more complete record of incidents and results of the late terrible fire, than can be found in any book, paper or other publication in the country. So numerous and inaccurate have been the accounts sent forth, that something reliable and readable is eagerly sought at this time, and the PHENIX will fill the bill.
A Paper for the People.
The PHENIX is the cheapest paper in America, being an eight-page, forty-column weekly, at only two dollars a year; in fact in shall be the paper for the people and the times.
The First Number.
The first number will be issued on Saturday November 11th, and will be the paper wanted by every body, as a record worth preserving or sending away, and for its accurate illustrations.
Its Basis.
It is a consolidation of other journals, and therefore on a solid foundation, continuing their former circulation.
New Subscribers.
To any person who gets us three new subscribers, we will send the PHENIX for one year free, or one of our beautiful prize, steel plate engravings worth $2,50.
Premiums.
For the purpose of rapidly increasing our subscription list before the close of the present year, we will give to every person who subscribes for the PHENIX during the month of November, a beautiful steel plate engraving, worth $2 50, half a dollar more than the price of subscription. No such opportunity was ever before given, and probably never will be again. Avail yourself of it. Engravings will be promptly and safely sent by mail or delivered at this office, as subscribers may wish.
Subscribe Now.
Send in your names and subscriptions at once, and sustain this great newspaper enterprise. Price of subscription only $2 00 per year. Single copies 5 cents. Agents wanted everywhere
PHENIX PUBLISHING CO.,
32 West Madison Street,
no25-1y Chicago, Ill.

If you want a Locket, Belt Buckle, Pin, or Ear Drops, call on
RUGGLES & MACHEFERT.

WOODLAND
FISH MARKET
—AND—
Provision Store,
Washington Block, Main street.
J. G. SCHWALM,
Dealer in all kinds of
GROCERIES:
Tea,
Coffee,
Sugar,
Butter,
Cheese,
Eggs,
Ham,
Bacon,
Pork,
DUTCH HERRINGS, RUSSIAN CAVIAR, &c.
Preserved Fruits,
Of every description. Also, the Choicest
BRANDIES,
WINES,
LIQUORS,
AND CIGARS.
Depot of National Brewery.
LAGER BEER 15 cts. per Bottle, 15 cts. per Quart, and 5 cts. per Glass.
A variety of FRESH FISH every Thursday.
no4-3m

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the *Pills* with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by *Ayer's Pills*, and stimulated into action. Thus incipient disease is changed into health, the value of which change, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar coating makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution, or diet, or occupation.
Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—
For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.
For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.
For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.
For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.
For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings**, they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.
For **Suppression**, a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.
As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.
An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
CRANE & BRIGHAM, San Francisco; H. C. KIRK & CO., Sacramento, Wholesale Agents.
Jy22-1y

Ayer's
Hair Vigor,
For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.
CRANE & BRIGHAM, San Francisco; H. C. KIRK & CO., Sacramento, Wholesale Agents.
Jy22-1y

NEW FURNITURE STORE.
The undersigned have opened a Furniture Store in Woodland, and solicit the patronage of those in want of
Household Furniture,
Spring Mattresses,
Lounges, etc.
Furniture Repaired and Varnished!
N. B. Having purchased a fine Hearse for the purpose of carrying on the UNDERTAKING business, we are prepared to furnish Coffins, and conduct Funerals in the best manner, with promptness, and at reasonable rates. Our place of business is on Main street, opposite the College.
oc14-3m SMITH & BROGAN.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON
MANUFACTORY!
CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS.,
Opposite Gas and Water Works,
WOODLAND, CAL.

LIVERYMEN, FARMERS
AND TEAMSTERS
Will find my make of BUGGIES, SPRING and LUMBER WAGONS, the best in any market for their use.
REASONS WHY:
BECAUSE they have as good if not the best reputation at home. Each Wagon is perfect in all its parts.
BECAUSE my prices are as low as the lowest for first-class work.
BECAUSE I can furnish the highest home testimonials as to their durability and lightness of draft.
BECAUSE none but the best and most experienced mechanics are employed in their construction.
BECAUSE they are built upon scientific principles, combining the greatest strength with lightness of draft.
BECAUSE wherever introduced they are generally preferred by Liverymen, Farmers and Freighters.
BECAUSE they are made in a very DRY CLIMATE, and from that fact are far superior for service to those built in more moist or damp parts of the country.
BECAUSE I give rules for taking care of carriages.
First—The carriage-house should be apart from the stable, as the ammonia arising from horse manure will in a very short time destroy the varnish on a carriage, and then the owner ignorantly charges the carriage maker with using inferior varnish.
Second—In washing a buggy cold water should be used freely, so as to remove the dust and mud before using the sponge and chamois skin.
Third—Never turn the hose under or on the seat, for the water will loosen the canvass and glue, and cause the corners to give way and the body to go to pieces.
Fourth—To preserve the wood and save expense, the carriage should be kept thoroughly painted and varnished.
Fifth—I am better prepared than ever, to Paint, Ornament and Varnish Carriages, Wagons, etc. I have in my employ the best of buggy painters, and use none but the best articles of paints, oils and varnishes; the above in connection with my Paint Shop and Varnish Rooms, which are as good if not the best on this Coast, being hard finished and free from dust. I can, and have turned out as smooth, clean and nice finished jobs as can be done in the State.
Sixth—Those wishing to get their buggies, carriages, etc., repaired and painted, will do well to call at my shop and examine my superior advantages over other shops. I am willing to abide by the injunction, "by their works ye shall know them." I am willing that my work shall praise me; I ask no other endorsement. This endorsement I have had in past years; this I expect to merit and maintain in the future.
C. ELLIOTT.
oc7-3m

The Great Medical Discovery!
Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS,
Hundreds of Thousands
Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.
WHAT ARE THEY?

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn or turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal. ☞ Send for a circular.
THEY ARE NOT A VILE
FANCY DRINK,
Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long unwell.
For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION.
Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.
They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.
FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.
Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.
PIN, TAPE and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle.
J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
ja7

H. C. KIRK & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,
Artificial Teeth,
GOLD FOIL, DENTAL STOCK,
&c., &c., &c.,
No. 114 J street,.....SACRAMENTO
oc14-3m

WOODLAND BAKERY,
First street, (east side) opposite F. S. Freeman's store, near Capital Hotel.
SCHLUER & SIEBER
Have opened a Bakery in Woodland, and will keep on hand a fresh supply of BREAD, PIES CAKES, etc., etc.
Crackers, of All Kinds,
Wholesale and retail. BOSTON BROWN BREAD hot every Sunday morning, delivered if desired. ☞ Balls and parties supplied on short notice. ☞ The patronage of the public is most respectfully solicited. no13-3m

LOOK OUT!
CLEAR THE TRACK!
COMING AT A SPEED THAT ANNIHILATES TIME!
SWEEPS EVERYTHING BEFORE IT!
IT HAS THE STRENGTH OF GOLIAH!
THE PERSEVERANCE OF GRANT!
A GRAND GIFT CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN
In Sacramento, December 4th,
For the purpose of establishing
A FREE LABOR EXCHANGE!
Where the working class can get employment without any fees; and where farmers, millmen, business men, housewives, etc., can secure reliable employes. It is a benefit to the entire country. Let all put their shoulders to the wheel and help it along. Laborers, mechanics, capitalists, farmers, housemaids, in fact everybody, should have at least one of the tickets in this Concert. It is putting money in your own pockets and at the same time giving you a chance of getting a gift that will make you independent.
100,000 Tickets will be sold at $3 Each.
EACH TICKET CONSISTS OF 4 COUPONS.
During the Concert there will be distributed to the Ticket holders the following gifts.

1 Gift of gold coin	$20,000
1 Gift of gold coin	15,000
1 Gift of gold coin	10,000
1 Gift, Mrs. Graham's Ranch, in Solano county, 160 acres	7,500
1 Gift of gold coin	5,000
1 Gift of Real Estate, Fifth street, between I and J, 60 x 80	5,000
1 Gift of gold coin	4,000
1 Gift of gold coin	3,000
1 Gift of gold coin	2,000
5 Gifts of gold coin, $1000 each	5,000
5 Gifts of gold coin, $500 each	2,500
20 Gifts of gold coin, $300 each	6,000
25 Gifts of gold coin, $250 each	6,000
100 Gifts of gold coin, $100 each	10,000
100 Gifts of gold coin, $50 each	5,000
850 Gifts of gold coin, $30 each	15,000
1,500 Gifts of gold coin, $20 each	30,000
2,304 Gifts, amounting to	$150,000

The Gifts will be awarded in a precisely similar manner as at the Concert given in San Francisco, in aid of the Mercantile Library, under the supervision of a committee of well-known citizens of Sacramento.
All Money will be deposited in the Capital Savings Bank.
By special permission, the Management refer to the following well-known citizens of this State:
Ex-GOV. JOHN BIGLER, Sacramento.
L. B. BERK, of Kosminsky & Co., Sac.
MARTIN RANCHI, Central Restaurant, Sac.
SAMUEL SIMS, Sacramento.
A. C. MORSE, Broker, San Francisco.
DR. E. HUNTSINGER, Sacramento.
G. BRONNER, of Bronner & Clark, Sac.
ISEDOR & NATHAN, Merchants, Sac.
SETH GARFIELD, Pioneer Flour Mills.
History of Sacramento.
Sacramento City is, comparatively speaking, a small place, alongside of most of the cities in the United States. Were it not for the indomitable perseverance of its inhabitants, it would long ago have been among the things that were. It has had severe fires, sweeping the whole city out of existence; but only to be rebuilt again. It has been flooded a number of times, destroying hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property, but still it lives and prospers. It is a well-known fact that it was the perseverance of Sacramento people that built the Central Pacific Railroad. Most all large California enterprises have originated in Sacramento. Many of the largest mercantile houses on this coast obtained their start in this city. It is now proposed to organize a Free Labor Exchange. This is not a local institution, but will benefit not only the whole of this State, but also Oregon and Nevada as well. This Gift Concert has been chosen as the most feasible manner to raise the fund large enough to place the Labor Exchange on a sound basis. The enterprise has been undertaken by some of Sacramento's best citizens, who have the requisite perseverance and nerve to carry it through successfully.
WM. E. SHERWOOD,
Manager.
P. O. Box 557. Office—39 Fourth Street,
de5-1m SACRAMENTO.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.
NEW REMEDIES! NEW REMEDIES!
DR. GIBBON'S DISPENSARY,

No. 632 Kearney Street, corner Commercial, San Francisco, established in 1854, for the treatment of Sexual and Seminal Diseases, Weakness, Impotency, etc., etc. Skin diseases of years standing, and Ulcered Legs, etc., successfully treated.
DR. GIBBON
Has the pleasure of announcing that he has returned from visiting the principal hospitals of Europe, and has resumed practice at his Dispensary, 623 Kearney street, corner of Commercial, where his old patients and those requiring his services may find him.
The Doctor has spared neither time nor money in seeking out new remedies, and has returned with increased facilities for the alleviation of human suffering.
Seminal Weakness
Produces with unerring certainty the following train of morbid symptoms, unless combatted by scientific medical measures, viz: Sallow countenance, dark spots under the eyes, pain in the head, ringing in the ears, noise like the rustling of leaves or rattling chariots, uneasiness about the loins, weakness of the limbs, confused vision, blunted intellect, loss of confidence, diffidence in approaching strangers, a dislike to form new acquaintances, a disposition to shun society, loss of memory, pimples and various eruptions about the face, hectic flushes, furred tongue, foeted breath, coughs, consumption, night sweats, monomania and frequently insanity. If relief be not obtained, you should apply immediately, either in person or by letter, and have a cure effected by his new and scientific mode of treating this disease, which never fails of effecting a quick and radical cure.
Cure at Home.
Persons at a distance may be cured at home, by addressing a letter to Dr. Gibbon, stating case, symptoms, lenth of time the disease has continued, and have medicine promptly forwarded, free from damage and curiosity, to any part of the country, with full and plain directions for use. By inclosing $10 in coin, in a registered letter, through the Post Office or through Wells, Fargo & Co.
A package of medicine will be forwarded express to any part of the Union.
Persons writing to the Doctor will please state the name of the paper they see this advertisement in.
Private entrance on Commercial street.
All communications strictly confidential.
Address: DR. J. F. GIBBON,
fe18-1y P. O. Box 1957, San Francisco, Cal.

EQUITABLE
Life Assurance Company,
OF THE UNITED STATES.
Gross Assets, Jan. 1st, 1870,
$10,510,884!
No. of Policies Issued in 1869, 13,072.
AMOUNT INSURED IN 1869, $50,492,941.
Insures at as LOW RATES as are consistent with safety to the Company and the assured.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States was organized in 1859, with assets amounting to $150,773, and issued in that year 277 policies. In 1869, the number of policies issued was 13,073; amount insured, $50,502,941; total assets Jan. 1st, 1870, $10,510,884.
The Equitable has outstripped all other Companies in the amount of business transacted, and never had but one case of litigation, and in that case it was no fault of the Company, but because of different parties claiming the amount the policy called for.
J. G. JEFFRESS,
Traveling Agent.
Parties wishing information in regard to insurance in the above Company, can obtain it by addressing J. G. JEFFRESS, office of Miller & Garland, No. 436 Montgomery street, San Francisco. ap2-1f

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(Of the firm of Ruggles & Machefert,)
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